

*5th FIELD*  
**ARTILLERY GROUP**



**43rd**  
**ARMORED INFANTRY**  
**BATTALION**

**FORT SILL OKLAHOMA**  
**1918**



The





GEN



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976.601  
C73USA

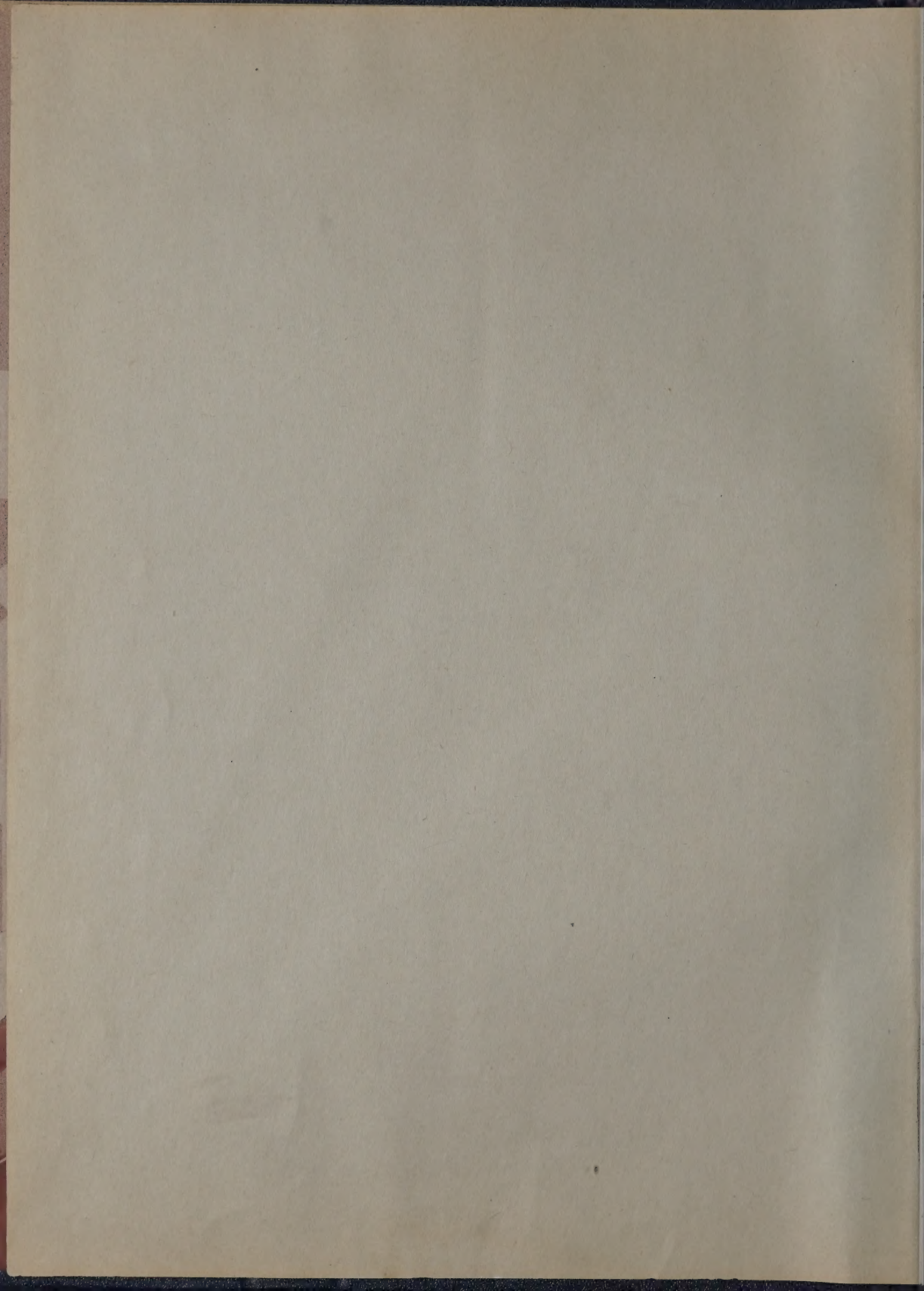
UNITED STATES. ARMY. FIELD  
ARTILLERY GROUP, 5TH.  
5TH FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP,  
43RD ARMORED INFANTRY

safety of the people  
shall be  
the highest law



Allen County  
Houston









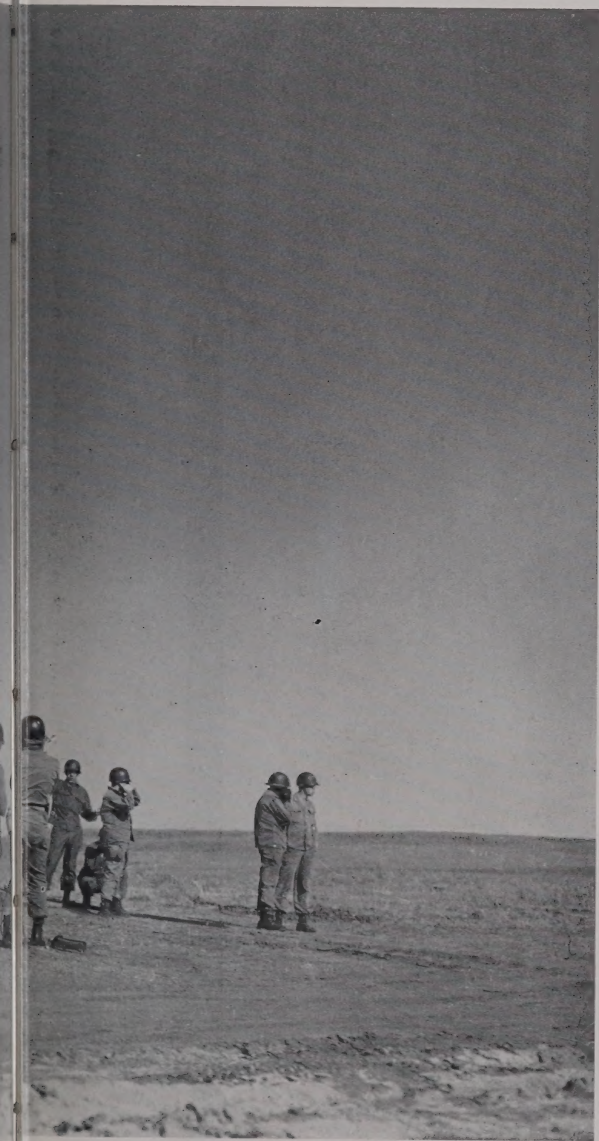


*5th*  
*Field Artillery Group*

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*The Artillery Center,  
Fort Sill, Oklahoma*







Allen County Public Library  
900 Webster Street  
PO Box 2270  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

THE ARTILLERY CENTER  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

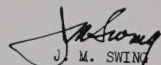
To Members of the 5th Field Artillery Group:

Your job is to fight--and to help others learn to fight.

By doing your job well, you are learning to fight well. And you are helping hundreds of students of The Artillery School learn to fight well.

Your diligence may some day pay off on the battle field, both in your own conduct and in the conduct of the students whom you are helping.

Keep it up.

  
J. M. SWINE  
Major General, USA  
Commanding





## J. M. SWING

Major General, USA  
Commanding  
The Artillery Center



Major General J. M. Swing, Commanding General, The Artillery Center, is a distinguished combat veteran of two World Wars.

General Swing graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1915. In 1916 he participated in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. He was a major with the the First Infantry Division in France during World War I, and later was aide-de-camp to General Peyton C. March, World War I Chief of Staff.

During the period between the two World Wars, General Swing served overseas in Hawaii, and developed a well-rounded career, including graduation from the Field Artillery School, the Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College. He was an instructor in the Field Artillery School, and later became the chief of the War Plans Section of the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery. In 1938 he became Chief of Staff of the 2nd Division. In 1942 General Swing organized the Division Artillery of the 82nd Division.

General Swing activated the 11th Airborne Division in 1943, and was the first man to conduct an airlift of

a complete division. He served in an advisory capacity in the airborne invasion of Sicily in 1943.

He took the 11th Airborne Division overseas in 1944, and commanded that division through combat in the Pacific Theater. He led the 11th Airborne into Japan as the first occupation troops. In 1948 he became commander of I Corps on occupation duty in Japan.

Since assuming command of The Artillery Center on 9 April 1949, General Swing has streamlined the operation of The Artillery Center by integrating The Artillery School and its supporting units into a smoothly operating team.

General Swing's interest in troops under his command is easily visible in the accelerated training, athletic, and recreation programs which have developed at Fort Sill since his assumption of command.

General Swing holds the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star with two clusters, the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with cluster, the French Legion of Honor, and Chief Commander, Philippine Legion of Honor.





# History of

## WHAT THE ARTILLERY CENTER IS

Fort Sill was established 8 January 1869 by General Philip H. Sheridan. The post was named for Brigadier General Joshua W. Sill, a Military Academy classmate of General Sheridan. The site was originally selected by Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson as a suitable base of operations for dealing with the Indians. The Tenth Cavalry were the first garrison troops, with Colonel Grierson as post commander.

For many years Fort Sill remained an isolated cavalry post, acquiring a history rich in Indian lore and the tradition of the frontier soldier.

Fort Sill became a definite artillery post in 1905 when it was the home of a provisional regiment of field artillery. In 1907, when the Field Artillery was established as a separate branch, the First Field Artillery was organized with regimental headquarters and three of its six batteries stationed at Fort Sill.

The new post was built in 1909. The year 1911 saw the School of Fire for Field Artillery come into existence, with Captain Dan T. Moore as its first Commandant. In April 1919 the name was changed to the Field Artillery School.

Thousands of officers attended courses offered during World War I. Most of the officers and thousands of enlisted men of the Field Artillery received advanced training at the Field Artillery School during World War II, including some 30,000 officer candidates. During World War II, Fort Sill was the site of a large Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, where thousands of artillery replacements were trained.

The Artillery Center as now constituted was established in 1946, at which time the name of the school was changed to The Artillery School, and Fort Sill was designated as headquarters, with branches at Fort Bliss, Texas, for Antiaircraft and Guided Missiles, and Fort Scott, California, for Sea-coast Artillery.

The Artillery Center is the center of the nation's artillery strength, and as such consists of two main divisions. These are: The Artillery School, and the Station Complement. The School develops and standardizes artillery doctrine and teaches students. The Station Complement supports the school with administrative and supply agencies. The Commanding General of the Artillery Center is also the Commandant of the Artillery School. A common General Staff functions for both the School and the Center.

Assisting the Commanding General in his capacity as Commandant, is the Assistant Commandant, The Artillery School. Assisting the Commanding General in such functions as morale, discipline, community relations, and other activities common to both the School and the Center is the Deputy Post Commander. Supervising the operations of the General Staff is the third member of the Commanding Generals list of top assistants, the Chief of Staff.

Artillerymen trained at Fort Sill have served the Nation in two world wars and the training being given now is as good as any artillery training being given anywhere in the world.

The real significance of the Artillery Center springs from the fact that here new techniques are developed and tested, and training is standardized. The sound doctrines and standardized training emanating from Fort Sill enabled the American artillerymen during the last war to out-maneuver, out-gun, and out-fight all enemies, while at the same time giving valuable assistance to our allies.

The fearless sifting and winnowing of artillery doctrine is continuing during the postwar years. Old doctrines are constantly being challenged, and, where new ideas are better, new ideas are being adopted.





# Fort Sill

## THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL

The Assistant Commandant, under the direction of the Commandant, supervises and controls The Artillery School. He is charged with coordination of instruction within The Artillery School and its branches. The Secretary is the adjutant of The Artillery School.

The departments of instruction in The Artillery School are as follows: Department of Air Training, Department of Combined Arms, Department of Communication, Department of General Subjects, Department of Gunnery, Department of Airborne and Special Operations, Department of Materiel and Department of Observation.

The director of each department of instruction conducts instruction in accordance with programs published by the Assistant Commandant. In addition, each department director conducts such tests and studies as are referred to him, and prepares manuscripts for training literature.

The Director of the Department of Extension Courses prepares the Artillery subcourses of The Artillery School extension courses.

The Department of Training Literature and Visual Aids prepares Artillery training literature, field manuals, and subject schedules pertaining to the artillery. In addition, the department devises and produces the training aids used in The Artillery School.

## POST FACILITIES

Fort Sill is an excellent example of a permanent United States Army Post. Its solid buildings and sturdy trees give an air of permanence to the Post.

Fort Sill is located in southwestern Oklahoma at the junction of three major national highways. It is five miles north of the city of Lawton, Oklahoma, and approximately 100 miles southwest of the state capital, Oklahoma City. In many respects the post is a self-contained community, with its own hospital, police force, commissary, laundry, and recreational facilities.

Troops of various arms and services, predominantly Field Artillery are stationed here to assist in training and instruction, and for other purposes. Usually included in such troops are seasoned units made up of men and organizations with combat experience. Their participation in instruction and training removes the school from a purely academic realm and places it in the practical world where teaching is effective and learning is complete and rapid.

To enable the officers and men of Fort Sill to develop the strong minds and bodies required to perform their duties, no reasonable recreational facility is denied them. There are six swimming pools on the post, as well as numerous baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, bridle paths and athletic fields. A 27-hole golf course provides additional recreation. For indoor sports there is a new field house and a bowling alley. There are several post theatres, a service club, two non-commissioned officers' clubs. To provide for the religious welfare of the troops, chapels are located within easy reach of all troops.

By working hard and by playing hard, the troops at Fort Sill guarantee the motto of the Artillery School: Cedat Fortuna Peritis—Let Fortune Yield to Experience.



# *Scenes*

## *Around Fort Sill*

McNair Hall







Service Club Number One



Field Artillery Museum



Post Headquarters as seen from Randolph Road





Post Hospital



Honeycutt Gym



Gate Number 1



Second Field Artillery Battalion Headquarters

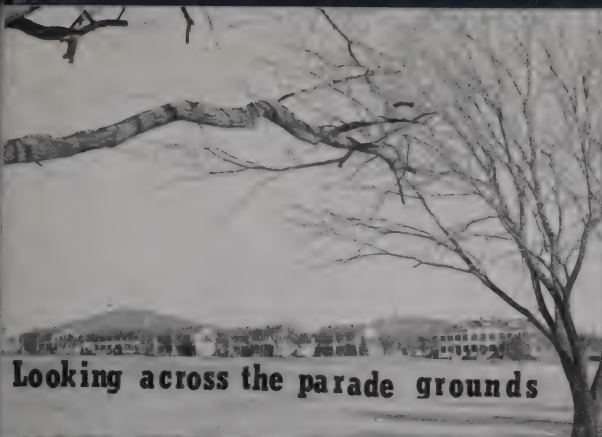
Main Post Exchange



Headquarters 5th F. A. Group







**Looking across the parade grounds**



**Barracks**



**officer's club**



**theatre no. one**



**the old chapel**



**the old corral**



**new post chapel**





"Eyes of the Artillery"



This is the mighty arm of the Ground Forces—the Field Artillery. The strength that "backs up" and supports the infantry. Powerful-mobile-accurate. Able to deliver the high explosive, or white phosphorous smoke shells, where they're needed — when they're needed.

8" Howitzer

Going into action is but a matter of minutes for these highly trained crews. From the first call of "Fire Mission" to the Chief of Sections signal of "On the Way" these crews act as a team—each man trained to do his job calmly and efficiently.



The rip roaring Artillery—a self-propelled crew ducks as it lets go a blast at the target many miles away.

8" Howitzers on the move.



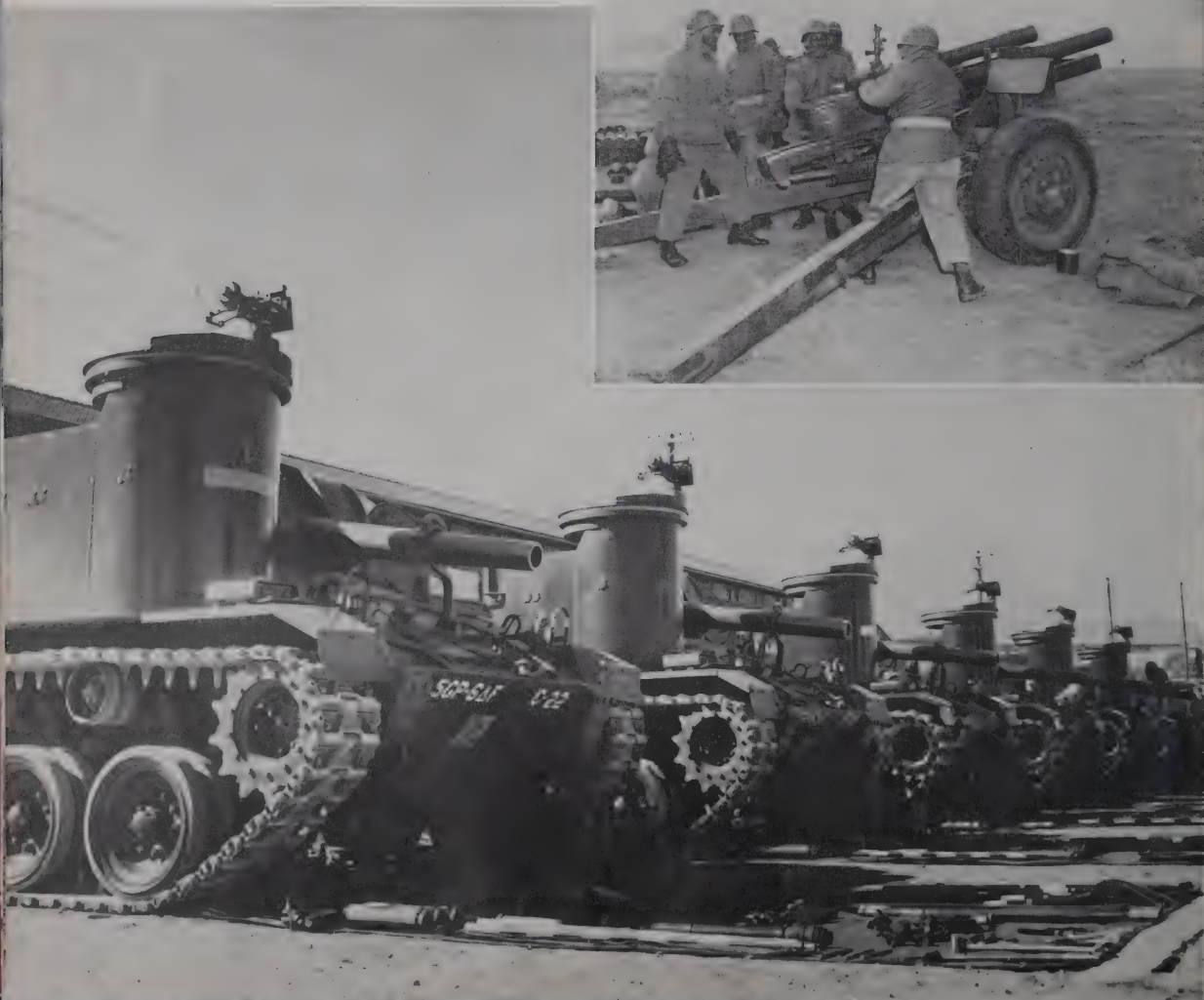


Bringing the 240mm gun into action.



105mm Howitzer

105mm Howitzers (self-propelled) lined up for inspection



When the ammo bearer lets go that 60mm mortar shell—it will hit the firing pin at the bottom of the tube and, whamm!

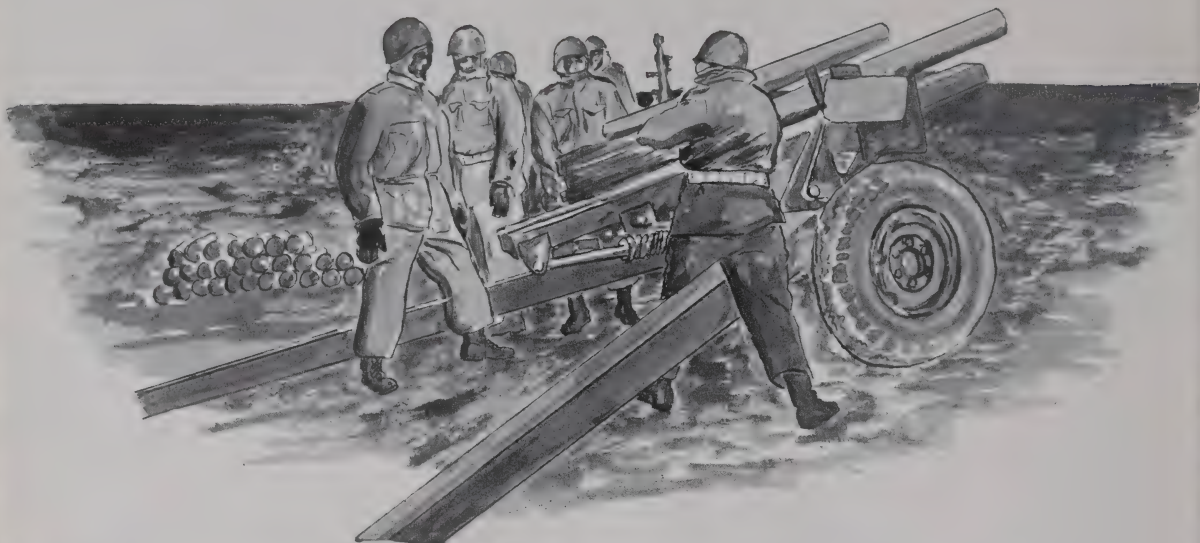


Dead aim on the target—Infantrymen are adept in firing the 30 caliber machine gun.



M-26 Tank—Brute power of the infantry.





# History of the 5th Field Artillery Group

## UNITED STATES

The 5th Armored Field Artillery Group was activated at CAMP YOUNG, CALIFORNIA on the 5th of September 1942. The Division Artillery command of the 5th Armored Division had been taken from the division and redesignated the 5th Armored Field Artillery Group consisting of Colonel JOHN M. WILLEMS commanding, a staff of two officers and an enlisted strength of seventeen. Since it was the first unit of its kind, it was an experiment by the War Department in the face of many difficulties not immediately apparent, but, which, however, began to appear very shortly after activation. Originally the Group Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment was designed as a tactical unit only, to be attached to subordinate battalions for administration, supply and medical command, which had a strength of six officers and treatment. As such, the organization was under the table of organization of the Armored Division Artillery twenty-eight men. Following this principle the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment was attached to the 65th Armored Field Artillery Battalion which had also been taken from the 5th Armored Division and made a separate battalion. The 65th was assigned to Group.

On the evening of the 14th of December the 5th Field Artillery Group Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment entrained at INDIO, CALIFORNIA for the trip to the staging area at CAMP KILMER, NEW JERSEY. From the 19th of December 1942 until the 12th of January 1943 the bustle, confusion and usual port of embarkation activities occupied the time, with six and twelve hour passes into New York for at least once during the period.

The Group boarded the S. S. JOHN ERICSSON on the 12th of January 1943, the loading lasting late into the night. The voyage was uneventful, the main problem being sweating out the chow line for two meals each day. On the ship we received the first of a series of guide books that were issued with each entry into a new country and also our first V-mail forms. The first photographed V-mail was received in April.

## AFRICA

Upon the Group's arrival on the ERICSSON on 25 January in the Casablanca area the 58th and 62nd Armored Field Artillery Battalions were assigned to the Group. The Group, with its three battalions, was assigned to the 1st Armored Corps, the first of its many assignments and, attachments as an orphan unit overseas. The Headquarters Detachment and the three battalions were required to furnish the larger part of their strength as dock details, unloading equipment and supplies at the docks at CASABLANCA until the middle of February.

The Group Commander, Colonel NEWTON W. JONES, saw immediately the inadequacy of six officers, twenty-eight men table of organization, and the uneasiness of its operation in combat. The War Department had continually rejected his recommendation for re-organization while in the states, but Headquarters, North African Theatre of Operations, United States Army, approved a recommended provisional table of organization which called for an increase to eight officers, twenty-six men and twenty-one vehicles, including eight half-tracks. This made Group Headquarters Battery self sufficient as a unit, with kitchen, maintenance and supply sections. However, rank and grade were still under the old table of organization, so, for example, the wire chief was a private with no hopes for a rating. Although most of the men in the battery found themselves in a similar predicament, they assumed responsibilities and exerted every effort to make an efficiently operating organization because of their pride in the unit.

Leaving the 65th on dock detail in CASABLANCA, the Group Headquarters, the 62nd and the 58th moved to the vicinity of RABAT for training about the middle of February. Field problems, command post exercise, and range firing were held nearly every day, training which was essential in welding the Group into an operating organization. The battalions had received their training on towed 75's and 105's and on the half-track T-19. The full tracked M-7 was a new piece of equipment.

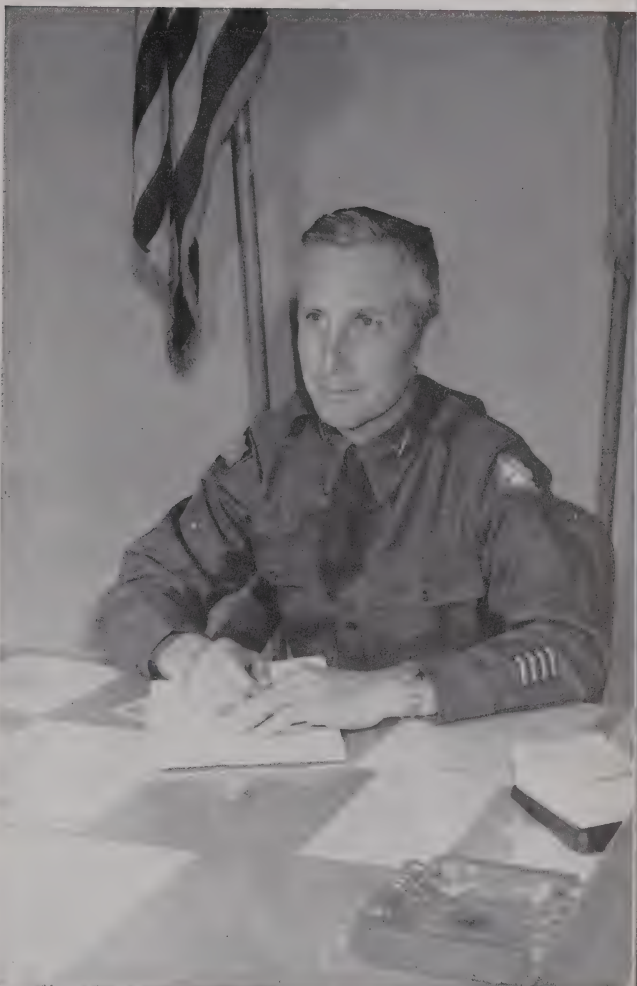
Pursuant to instructions from 1st Armored Corps the 5th Armored Field Artillery Group moved by marching overland and by rail from the RABAT-CASABLANCA area to the vicinity of TEBESSA beginning 6 March, a trip of approximately 1,200 miles. On the 12th of March the Group Commander reported to II Corps at LE KOUIF to establish liaison with the Corps Artillery Officer. Here details were worked out for assembling the Group in an area in the vicinity of TEBESSA, ALGERIA. Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery moved to the area on 16 March followed by the 58th and 17th. The 58th was less than forty-eight hours in the staging area before being ordered into combat position. This battalion, having been attached to the 1st Armored Division, then in position north east of GAFSA, moved out on the night of 19-20 March to occupy its first combat position preparatory to an attack on SENEZ STATION. However, by March 23 the action had progressed to MAKNASSY and on that date the battalion fired over 1,600 rounds and became the first element of the Group to become fully engaged. In the meantime the 67th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, arriving in the TEBESSA area on the 19th of March was ordered immediately forward to join the RENSON flank force of the 1st Armored Division north east of GAFSA and by 1700 hours on 22nd March the battalion was in position in the area firing. The 65th Armored Field Artillery Battalion had arrived in the BOU CHEKA area by the 23rd of March and was there attached to the 178th Field Artillery Regiment in a defensive mission against an attack through FAID PASS. They occupied positions in the vicinity of DERNAIA PASS, north of THELEPTE on March 24 but were not called on for any fire missions from these defensive positions. The only non-divisional artillery available was the 13th Field Artillery Brigade and the 5th Armored Field Artillery Group in the whole United States sector.

The entry into combat positions for all elements of the Group was complete on 27 March, when the Group Headquarters moved into a position of readiness in the vicinity of MAKNASSY, where the 58th and 62nd Battalions had been moved by the 1st Armored Division. It was here at MAKNASSY that the Group received its baptism of fire. Beginning on March 28th and lasting approximately a week, all elements received daily counter-battery and harassing fire from German Artillery ranging from 75mm to 210mm mortar. There, in its first combat experience, the Group was faced with the problems of virtually unlimited observation, which operated in favor of the enemy with his longer range artillery. The long range artillery piece was sorely needed to neutralize the German 88, which was emplaced out of range of our 105's and shot at them at will with little fear of retaliation. This disadvantage was especially felt at MAKNASSY, which was surrounded on three sides by mountains firmly held by Germans; the plain in between offered scant dead-end and insufficient cover.

To us at that time it seemed as though the enemy had definite superiority in the air. The JU87 or Stuka Dive Bomber, laughed at by men who came in a year or so later as an obsolete crate, was a very real menace with its dive bombing and screaming sirens. Our 50 caliber machine gunners and a small amount of Anti-Aircraft Artillery became expert. Their numbers were not sufficient however to prevent all the Jerry planes from getting through. The average day brought at least four or five raids, and each night planes would drop flares that seemed to hang like lanterns, attempting to unnerve troops into giving away their positions. One gun from the 36th Field Artillery Regiment (Long Toms) was obtained with difficulty and emplaced near MAKNASSY on April 2. The Group Headquarters operated the fire direction and organized the observation for this gun, the counter battery for this entire sector. Business was good and on one day the single gun fired 825 rounds. The enemy tried desperately to knock out this thorn in his side with heavy artillery fire and bombing raids, but because of dug-in positions for the gun and fire direction center and superior camouflage, his biggest success was hitting the powder pit two days consecutively.

However, despite heavy counter battery fire and constant air raids, losses were light. From advantages of the stripped battery dispersed, the deep slit trenches and changes of position were lessons learned early that carried through the whole campaign. The most important role of the cubs during this engagement was not to adjust fire, but to control the front lines to keep the enemy artillery quiet.

**FREDERIC H. CHAFFEE**  
Colonel  
Commanding Officer  
5th Field Artillery Group



In the meantime the 65th had moved to the EL GUETTAR area to support the 1st Infantry Division on the 29th of March. This battalion like the units at MAKNASSY came under enemy fire shortly after entry into the EL GUETTAR area and on 31 March suffered an attack by enemy bombers and fighters, resulting in three enlisted men killed and two officers and nine enlisted men injured. In this sector as at MAKNASSY the enemy and the Armored Battalions used the roving gun technique, the M7 proving itself an excellent weapon for this type of mission.

For a demonstration on the 4th of April, part of the Infantry was withdrawn from the east to reinforce the attack on the north. A smoke screen was laid down by our guns to cover the withdrawal. The Krauts followed the time tested policy of "when in doubt, attack" and attacked through the smoke screen. Because of the light resistance the enemy was highly successful and the counter attack was broken up only by a heavy artillery barrage.

Changes in missions necessitated two night marches, the first to the vicinity of SBEITLA, the second north to an assembly area in the vicinity of ROUM ES SOUK. This was part of the movement of all American forces to the north for which General BRADLEY has been highly praised. These two marches were the most difficult ever made by the Group. Narrow dirt roads, at places cut out of mountainsides, ruined almost to the point of impassibility by tanks and spring rains, cratered by shells, bombs, and demolition charges, were lined with white tape indicating mines on the shoulders. Time and again in passing craters or knocked-out vehicles, our half-trucks would push the tape and men would hold their breath. Dust and moonless nights made visibility zero. The mountain highway between SOUK EL ARBA and LE CALLE was, in many places, wide enough for only one way traffic, with many sharp bends and blown bridges; however it was required to carry as much as a super highway, with the American convoys going one way and the British supply trains going in the opposite direction.

The Group was ordered to the BEJA area, so as to arrive on the 21st. The 62nd was attached to the 9th Infantry Division for its drive up the SEDJANANE VALLEY to BIZERTE. The Group, attached to the 13th Field Artillery Brigade, supported the 1st Infantry Division in its famous battle for HILL 609. On the 4th of May the Group was attached to the 34th Infantry Division, participating in a terrific battle on the hills dominating the pass to CHOUIGUI, a barrage designed to place a round every ten yards in an area 1000 yards wide and 1500 yards in depth for two hours. When the barrage was lifted, the Infantry moved through without any opposition to capture prisoners of war who wanted to see our automatic 105's.

On the 6th, the 58th was attached to the 1st Armored Division, moving into position areas in the vicinity of DJ BERNA where they knocked out two German tanks and dispersed a company of Infantry in order to occupy positions. This was the last combat for the Group in this campaign and on the 8th it moved to an assembly area in the vicinity of FERRYVILLE, then to another assembly in the MATEUR area. From the 18th to the 28th of May the Group moved to a training area at GASTU. Most of the track elements moved on LST's and LCT's from BIZERTE to PHILIPPEVILLE. The wheeled elements moved in convoy.

During the time from May 28th to June 16th the Group conducted training, which consisted in part of service practice with the 3rd Infantry Division Artillery in preparation for the support of that division in the Sicilian Campaign. As a result of combat experience, the original table of organization was changed, cutting the enlisted strength to sixty, the half-trucks to three, with a two and one-half ton truck being fitted as an office.

On 16 June the Group moved by sea and land convoy to a bivouac southwest of EL ALIA where the Group prepared for overseas movement. Here swimming drills were part of the daily program. The beaches and the water of the MEDITERRANEAN were ideal and the weather always sunny.

#### SICILY

For the initial phase of the Sicilian Campaign, the 5th Field Artillery Group was attached to the 3rd Infantry Division. The 62nd Armored Field Artillery Battalion went in with the assault echelon on July 10th, at the same time the M7's of the 58th and 65th were used in the assault by the organic artillery battalions of the division.

The 62nd soon after landing was attached to Combat Command A of the 2nd Armored Division for an attack on NARO and CANICATTI, and subsequently was attached to the 82nd Airborne for its march to the west coast; and returned to the 2nd Armored Division for its assault on PALERMO, after which it returned to Group control. The forward echelons of the Group Headquarters and the 28th and 65th sailed from BIZERTE

on July 12th and arrived in LICATA on the 14th. Debarking in the late afternoon the vehicles were promptly de-waterproofed and all units moved into combat positions that night. The 58th went to RIESI and took over the M4's from the 10th Field Artillery Battalion near PADMA. The Group Headquarters set up near the 3rd Division Artillery CP north of LICATA and displaced within three miles southwest of NARO on the 16th. In the meantime the 58th and the 16th moved into positions east of FAVARO where, with the 65th, 10th and 77th Regiments, they supported the attack on AGRIGENTO.

On the 17th, Group (less the 62nd) with the 9th Battalion of the 3rd Division was ordered to positions north of CANICATTI to support the 15th Combat Team in an attack on SERRADIFALCO. However at 2400 a message came from Combat Command A of the 2nd Armored Division, "Do not fire until we get our tanks out of town!"

On the 18th, the Group (less the 62nd and 65th) with the 58th and 9th attached, moved to assembly area in the vicinity of FAVARO. Because of a change in plan of attack the Group moved back through CANICATTI, SERRADIFALCO and on to positions in the vicinity of MILENA to support the 15th Infantry attack on CASTELTERMINI.

The "Rat Race" to PALERMO was started and new positions were occupied each day. Following the 7th Infantry on the 21st, the 58th found a clear road and pushed through three rapid displacements to positions south of CORLEONE when they were forced to halt for lack of gas. During the evening Infantry closed in on the Group Headquarters and the 58th and for the 22nd of July the 3rd Division was given the mission of taking MAINO and driving through to PALERMO. This plan left the enemy on a narrow strip of land between the coastal highway at TRABIA. A blown bridge defended by a company of Italian riflemen between VENTIMIGLIA and TRABIA delayed the column temporarily. A bypass was constructed and the march continued taking companies of Italian prisoners en route. TRABIA and 1500 prisoners had been taken before dark. Continuing east, a portion of the battalion occupied TERMINI IMERESE and continued to contact the 45th Infantry Division at CEFALU. During this operation the



Coastal Defense Commander of the ARAE ALTAVILLE MILICIA, TERMINI IMERSE surrendered with his entire command. A total of 2700 prisoners were captured and the civil offices of the occupied towns were taken over and managed by the 58th until relieved by units of the 3rd and 45th Divisions.

In the meantime the Group Headquarters and 9th Field Artillery Battalion had gone into positions two miles south of MISILMERI and PALERMO had fallen to the 2nd Armored and 3rd Infantry Divisions. The 62nd and 65th reverted to Group control with the fall of PALERMO. Orders were received on the 23rd of July relieving the Group from attachment to the 3rd Infantry Division and attaching it to II Corps. The front lines at this time ran from ST. STEFANO to NICOSTA, making a curve to where the British held up at CATANIA. The corps mission was to drive on MESSINA with the 3rd and 45th Infantry Divisions. The 18th Combat Team, consisting of MT. ETNA and on the MESSINA. The Group moved to assembly areas in the vicinity of PETRALIA on the 26th where the rear echelons of the Group Headquarters and the battalions were assembled after and at LICATA on the 23rd, awaiting the Group.

Because of the very mountainous terrain, roads and road space were always at a premium and no moves were made without clearance and priority. Also because of the terrain, battery positions were practically non-existent and since firing was generally not heavy, the Division Artillery Commanders did not appreciate non-divisional light artillery occupying the few possible position areas available. This necessitated the occupying of positions by our guns either with or in front of the Infantry, or from six to eight thousand yards behind our forward element which was too far back to take the fleeing Krauts under fire. On the 30th of July the 58th was attached to the 17th Infantry Regiment of the 45th Division for the drive on MISTRETTA and the flank attack on ST. STEFANO. The remainder of the Group, attached to the 18th Infantry, was ordered to position areas in the vicinity of NICOSTA for an attack on the town of CERAMI and CAPIZZI and the high ground adjacent. By 0845 on the 31st, after a heavy artillery preparation, the towns and MT. MARGI had fallen.

At noon on July 31st there was a timely arrival of provisional anti-aircraft battery for protection of the Group position areas, for on the morning of August 1st, enemy planes twice bombed and strafed the roads in the area of the Group. Four of the enemy planes were shot down by ground fire, after swooping down over the Group Headquarters Battery cover line. No damage was sustained except for a few overturned mess kits. These were the only planes reported near the Group Headquarters during the Sicilian Campaign.

While the 62nd went to support the 18th Combat Team of the 1st Division for an attack in the direction of GAGLIANO, the Group Headquarters and the 58th moved to the rear south of CAPIZZI. At that time the Goumiers were operating on the north flank of the 1st Infantry Division, working their way across country impassable to any transport except pack animal. They had taken CAPIZZI and were attempting to dislodge the 64th Field Artillery Battalion from the high ground. MT. ACUTO is a peaked hill of over 1300 meters elevation dominating the TROINA RIVER basin four and one-half miles north and east of TROINA. The north area and east of MT. ACUTO was known to contain considerable enemy armor and the area was itself a strong point. On August 3rd the 65th was given the mission of supporting the colorful Moroccans. That afternoon their forward observers, using pack mule transport, began placing heavy concentration on the critical ACUTO areas. A scout plane that day visited the area reported many German dead and much material damage.

On August 5th the 60th Combat Team of the 9th Division supported by the 65th moved through the CAPIZZI area to begin a drive which was to carry through MT. PELATO to MT. CAMOLATORO and the town of FLORESTA, crossing some of the steepest terrain in SICILY. The 65th leap-frogging with the 60th Field Artillery Battalion, pushed forward as engineers pioneered a new mountain road. When engineers were not available the 65th used their light forward observer tanks as bulldozers to widen an impassable mule trail, the tanks being of more value as such than in their primary role. Here the definite superiority of the armored battalion to the towed 105's became very evident. This operation, exposing the German's attack on the TROINA peninsula, was a very costly assembly, which was holding up the front in the whole United States sector.

On the south, the 62nd, supporting the 18th Combat Team, played a prominent role in the attack on TROINA and then, under Group control, continued supporting the 64th Field Artillery Battalion. The 18th Combat Team of the 9th Division against RANDAZZO, where it fired its last rounds in the Sicilian Campaign. The only road continuing east was through the town and even the M-7's had to wait for the engineers to clear a way through the rubble. RANDAZZO was a small town with nothing but a heap of rubble, the like of which has not been seen since by this Group Headquarters.

On the north along the coastal road the 58th, attached to the 3rd Infantry Division, was participating in amphibious flanking movements, supporting the action with two four gun batteries. The first landing in the vicinity of SAN AGATA, took the enemy completely by surprise and many prisoners were taken. The second, just west of BROLO on August 12 met much stiffer resistance in the form of tanks, infantry, and artillery. A terrific day-long battle in which the 58th lost seven of their M-7's destroyed and the eighth one damaged by a combination of artillery and tank action and attack from the air. Four enemy tanks were knocked out in the action and there were many dead. When our howitzer crews lost their M-7's they fought as infantry. Two officers, including the battalion executive, and seven men were killed and two officers and twelve men were listed as captured or missing and twenty-five wounded. However the enemy was broken and the 58th Division was able to push on through toward MESSINA. The 58th remained in bivouac in the vicinity of SAN AGATA for the remainder of the action.

During the final week of action the Group Headquarters moved from CAPIZZI to a position three miles east of TROINA on 10 August and thence through CESARO to a position three miles northwest of that town on 12 August. On the 16th, the drive of the 3rd Division against MESSINA having pinched out all further advances of American troops, all combat was over for the Group. When MESSINA fell on the 17th the Group, except the 58th which remained at SAN AGATA, went into bivouac in the vicinity of FLORESTA.

During the Sicilian Campaign the units of the Group participated in three amphibious operations, supported by the 2nd and 3rd Armored and 45th Infantry Divisions and the 62nd Airborne and 2nd Armored Divisions. In the FLORESTA area on the 14th of August, the Group Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment was reorganized under a new War Department table of organization and became Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 5th Field Artillery Group, Mersin. Finally received rating for positions held through two major campaigns.

Beginning on the 21st the Group moved to training area near the 2nd Armored Division just west of PALERMO. Here the Group remained, training with the 2nd Armored Division until the 28th of September. On the 9th the Group was relieved from assignment to the 7th Army and assigned to the 5th Army and moved to a staging area near TERMINI IMERSE awaiting shipment to continental ITALY. Because of changes in shipping priorities the Group remained in the staging area until approximately the middle of October received alert orders for transfer to the UNITED

KINGDOM. The time in the TERMINI area was spent in training, swimming, small arms firing and test firing with the 105's with a variety of shells. The menu improved here with periodic treats of all the ice cream we could eat. This was prepared by the kitchen personnel and frozen in a local factory. During this period three decoration ceremonies were held at one of which the Seventh Army Commander was the presenting officer. Lieutenant Colonel RAYMOND C. CONDORE replaced Colonel JONES on the 12th of November.

## ENGLAND

Beginning the first part of November, all equipment, except organizational, was turned in. This included the dismantling of the "Palace," our command post truck, and the conversion of the 105's into a storage area. On the 14th and 15th the Group moved to a staging area near PALERMO, boarded the AORANGI on the 17th and sailed for the UNITED KINGDOM on the 18th. The 5th Field Artillery Group docked and disembarked at GLASGOW, SCOTLAND on the 9th of December and arrived by train in the BANBURY-BLOXHAM area on the 10th. The luxury that confronted the men upon arrival at their billets was quite unexpected. Straw mattresses on beds in heated houses and huts with running water and showers available was a long step from living in the field in the mud, rain and muck to which they were accustomed with no shelter other than pyramidal or pup tents. Malaria, jaundice, and the periodic epidemics of dysentery had taken their toll on the health and welfare of the men.

On the 10th of January the 37th Armored Field Artillery Battalion joined the Group, having just arrived from the States. This battalion was assisted in its preparation for combat by lectures delivered to them by the veteran officers of the Group. The Group and Battalion Commanders and staffs attended a series of lectures on the various types of combat experience lectures so many of the new units in the UNITED KINGDOM.

During March, the 58th, 62nd and 65th and 87th Armored Field Artillery Battalions were relieved from the Group and were attached to divisions for training for landing on D-Day. The 62nd, 65th and 87th Armored Field Artillery Battalions were attached to the Group during this period, and on 14 March the entire Group was assigned to the newly formed 3rd United States Army under the command of General PATTON. The 3rd Army contained the new units of the 3rd Army, were well trained battalions and under the direction of the Group Commander with field exercises, and service practice becoming outstanding, as was later shown in combat.

## FRANCE AND GERMANY

About the middle of July alert orders were received for the Group to move to marshalling areas, once again on its way into combat. The Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery moved to the new staging area at SOUTHAMPTON harbor on 20 July and the forward echelon disembarked at OMAHA BEACH on the evening of the 24th. By the 29th the entire Group had closed into the assembly area in the vicinity of BRICQUEBEC, NORMANDY.

On the first of August the Group was assigned to the 2nd Army, the XX Corps, the Corps that had directed most of the training while in ENGLAND, and attached to the VIII Corps for its attack to capture BRITANNY PENINSULA. The Group was to support the spearheading 4th and 6th Armored Divisions, and the 3rd Armored Division, the 83rd, to be with the 6th and the Group, less the 93rd, to be with the 4th.

Road priority through the AVANCHES GAP was at a premium but the Group received clearance to follow the 6th Armored Division between 0200 and 0600 hours, 2nd and 3rd Armored Divisions, the 62nd, 65th and 87th that day, after having been strafed and bombed early that morning. While here, the Group Air Officer, Captain DAVENPORT was seriously wounded by flak on a reconnaissance flight with one of the pilots.

The Group was to be artillery component of Combat Command B and on the 3rd of August the march with that Combat Command began with by-passing of RENNES. The march, which changed direction periodically, was generally in the direction of LORENT. This was one of the daring armored thrusts behind the enemy's lines that made the 4th Armored famous. On this operation the culb were found to be the ideal "eyes" of the combat command, flying at the head of the column checking routes and enemy positions. By noon on the 3rd the column had reached the PONT-SCORFF-LORENT area where the Combat Command B Headquarters was ambushed and suffered heavy losses. It became evident that LORENT was a fortress city that could not be taken by a small force. The 4th Armored Division, the 6th Armored Division, and the 3rd Armored Division, the 62nd, 65th and 87th, reported annihilated by German radio, until relieved by the 6th Armored Division on the 14th. While in this area the enemy in LORENT held his 170mm high angle gun extensively, augmenting it with his heavy ack-ack guns. The M-7's with their 105's were no defense or counter battery weapon against guns emplaced behind reinforced concrete of four or seven meters thickness. Since the enemy had closed in on our rear, supplies and ammunition were brought in by convoy with tank escort.

On the 14th, Combat Command B was relieved and assembled near BAUD. Movement eastward began on the 15th and continued all night and the next day. Enroute orders were received relieving the Group Headquarters and the 695th from the 4th Armored and attaching them to XX Corps Artillery. The Group received the 282nd (105mm howitzer truck drawn) and the 943rd (155mm howitzer tractor drawn) Field Artillery Battalions and the entire Group went into position in the vicinity of CHARTRES, closing before daylight on the 17th. On the 17th the 282nd fired on enemy strongpoints, by-passed by the armor, and that evening supported an Infantry Battalion of the 5th Division that was clearing up pockets of snipers. The work was done by the 282nd, the 943rd, the 62nd and anti aircraft guns, beside numerous mortars and machine guns.

On the 21st, the Group with the 695th, 943rd and 177th (155mm howitzer tractor drawn) began its march with the spearheading 7th Armored Division eastward. The march continued against light resistance on the 22nd until blown bridges across the SEINE at MELUN held up the advance. The Group supported the establishing of a bridgehead at MELUN, but crossed the bridge at ST. MAURICE. Here the Group shifted battalions, losing the 177th and 943rd Field Artillery Battalions and the 62nd Armored Field Artillery Battalion and the 558th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm gun self propelled). The direction of the advance was changed to northward and began on the 27th continuing on the 28th.

With the 7th Armored the Group operated in two echelons in different columns. On the 28th the echelon referred to as the "rear" became separated from the column it was following and advanced along a road that had not yet been cleared by the armor. In the village of REGAUT a German tank appeared which attacked this echelon of the Group Headquarters. The vehicles were quickly dispersed. A 50 caliber machine gun set up on a ground mount. A bazooka team began firing and a gun of the 58th was called into action. The position was held by the 58th. The tank was driven off but it had taken its toll. One man was killed, the Battery Commander, Captain PETTY, and two men seriously wounded, and several other men injured slightly.

The MARCH continued on this date and on the 29th the armor drove on toward the AISNE. On the 30th the direction of advance was changed to the east with the bridges over the MEUSE as the objective. The 58th was unable to advance because of fuel shortage. CERDUN was taken late the next night with the 58th Division was halted until the 6th of September because all vehicles were out of gas.

When night marches were made the cubs remained at the last strip used prior to darkness, and closed on the column the next morning. This they attempted on the morning of the 1st of September, but an enemy column had crossed the axis of advance behind the 7th Armored and spent the night in CLERMONT. When the unsuspecting "Grasshoppers" flew over they were clay pigeons for enemy small arms. As a result of this ambush the Group Bridge Officer, Lieutenant WICKER, was killed and one Group plane totally destroyed.

While awaiting gas in the VERDUN area the Group command post was located in FORT ST. MICHEL, where members of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery were their first move since leaving ENGLAND. During the show one evening German planes bombed the area in an attempt to get VERDUN BRIDGE, but the show continued uninterrupted in the comparative safety of the fort.

The fuel situation was alleviated and the 7th Division was ordered to continue eastward; but the METZ forts, about which has been written, stopped the advance cold. While feeling out the German defenses in this area the improbability of the Forts to assault attack was soon learned. Eight tank howitzers of the 33rd Brigade were called upon for fire on one of the Forts by a Group observer. After six direct hits with the two hundred and thirty-five pound projectile it was given up with no effect. During this period the 695th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, having reached the MOSELLE with small armored column in the vicinity of MAIBERES-LES-METZ distinguished itself in manning the flanks of the positions while covering a sector of four thousand eight hundred miles.

The 5th Infantry Division had established a bridgehead at PAGNY SUR MOSELLE, through which the 7th Armored, supported by the Group, was to pass. However, because of effective anti-tank defense, mud and rain which kept the armor road bound, the attack was stopped and heavy losses sustained.

Upon relief of the 7th Armored by the 5th Infantry Division on the 25th, the Group remained to support the Infantry. On the 26th the Group Headquarters moved to CHAMPEY, where the command post was located in a cave and the Group started in a hay loft, welcome relief from knee-deep mud and continuous rain.

On the 27th and 28th our counter battery system of air, terrestrial, and flash observation posts and an up-to-date chart began paying dividends with the destruction of several and neutralization of many enemy batteries and by the middle of October enemy fire on the Group area was negligible. The Group remained in CHAMPEY until the 31st of October.

The much publicized ammunition shortage became evident with orders which rationed ammunition strictly 105mm was scarce. However the Group obtained two 88's and two German 150's with plenty ammunition. Also the three forward observer tanks in each battalion were used as batteries, since the forward ammunition was still available.

While in the CHAMPEY area the Group established a schedule of three movies per day in a large hall and the battalions were allotted quotas each day.

On the 31st of October the Group moved to an assembly area at PIERREPONT in preparation for the crossing of the MOSELLE at THIONVILLE by the 90th and the 104th Armored Divisions. On the 1st of November. From the 8th to the 15th of November the Group supported the 90th in establishing a bridgehead across the flooded MOSELLE and on the 15th crossed the THIONVILLE bridge. The tank force Chamberlain of the 10th Armored. The Group supported the 10th, slashing the rough tactical resistance, until the last escape route out of the fortress city had been cut and the division was relieved by the 90th Infantry Division. The direction of attack of the 10th was to be northeast with SAARBRUCK as the objective. The Group Headquarters entered Germany for the first time on the 22nd of November 1944 with its command post in the village of EPT. On this date our forces were stopped by the dragon's teeth and pill boxes of the SIEGERED line between the SAAR and MOSELLE RIVERS. The 3rd Cavalry Group relieved combat command over the 28th and the Group received the additional mission of supporting the Cavalry. The 10th Armored was to drive on the SAAR, take the bridge intact at MERZIG, and the Group moved its command post to RITING, FRANCE, and following the attack moved to WERENGEN, GERMANY. Here heavy enemy artillery fire resulted in four casualties, two killed, two wounded, one truck destroyed and the kitchen truck damaged. The 10th Armored was relieved by the 94th Armored and on the 6th of December the 10th was pulled out of the line. The Group command post again withdrew from Germany to LAUNSTROFF, FRANCE, with its mission changed to direct support of the Cavalry which had relieved the tankers in the line, generally along the dragon's teeth between the SAAR and MOSELLE.

Colonel JOHN E. THEIMER replaced Colonel CONDOR as Group Commander on the 12th of December. Twice during December the Group was required to transfer five per cent of organization strength to the Infantry.

When the enemy made his attack in the ARDENNES the 24th and 695th Armored Field Artillery Battalions were taken from the Group and for the night 21 December the defense of the line between the rivers depended upon the Cavalry, one medium artillery battalion (689th) and the 5th Field Artillery Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery. However on the 22nd the 284th Field Artillery Battalion (105mm howitzer track drawn), the 558th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm gun self propelled) were attached to the Group. Infantry of the 90th Division took over approximately half of the Cavalry sector, and the forces were echeloned in depth to make a formidable defense system. The Group retained its mission with the 90th and moved its command post to KIRSCH, where it remained until the 3rd of February 1945. While here the mission was changed to general support in the zone of the 94th Infantry Division when that division relieved the 90th and took over in the zone of the Cavalry, the Cavalry being changed to the right flank, on the 8th of January. An elaborate defense plan was made with two delaying positions and the final defensive position in the MAGINOT LINE. Routes were reconnoitered, observation posts selected and surveyed in, and positions prepared.

On the 27th of December P-47 fighters committed hostile acts and dropped bombs on the battery position of B Battery, 733rd Field Artillery Battalion. They were engaged by our ground defenses and one was shot down. The pilot, an American Major, read his map incorrectly for the front lines had been changed in that sector over a month.

After the Hun lost his initiative in the north, the 94th engaged in limited objective attacks. To prevent a major breakthrough the Germans brought the 11th Panzer Division into the line. Attrition on the material of this division ran very high. All the air sections of the Group cooperated in an original patrol from the first train of the day until the last (sometimes later) glimmer at dusk, so effectively that approximately forty of the sixty-five tanks originally brought in by the Germans were known to have been destroyed. The weapons primarily used by the air observers for these tank missions was the 155mm howitzer of the 689th Field Artillery Battalion.

As a result of the limited objective attacks of the 94th, front lines were advanced and the Group ran approximately from NENNING to TETTINGEN, then south giving the Germans the CHAMPHOLZ WOODS and OBERLEUKEN, then east to the finger in the SAAR above MERZIG. The

Group Headquarters moved its command post into Germany for the third time to the town of PERL on the third of February. During this period single guns of the 588th were used to direct fire missions on pillboxes. The self propelled 105's with their high velocity, heavy projectile, concrete piercing fuzes, and mobility were found a most effective weapon for attacking concrete fortifications.

The attack to clear the SAAR-MOSELLE triangle began early on the 15th of February with a terrific artillery barrage by the Group and the 94th Infantry Division. By noon the Infantry had accomplished complete breakthrough and on the morning of the 20th, the 10th Armored Division committed. The Group received the additional mission of supporting the armor for its June 21st. By the 21st the triangle was cleared except for scattered pockets and the 94th made plans to establish a bridgehead the next morning without artillery preparation. However the artillery went to the aid of the armor for support and the Group moved its command post to FREUDENBERG with its battalions in the vicinity. The bridgehead was established with comparative ease, but because the Germans still held the commanding high ground the bridge site was kept hot most of the time with artillery and mortar fire.

The 5th Ranger Battalion was assigned the mission of crossing the river farther south, coming up on the enemy's rear, and securing a road junction and high ground east of IRSCH. The Group's 284th was placed in direct support of the Rangers. The Rangers reached their objective, but were cut off and surrounded. Time and again vicious attacks on their positions were broken up by the 284th aided by the medium and heavy battalions of the Group. Cubs from the Group flew in ammunition, radio batteries and other supplies. The Group pilots were very slow and his plane damaged during the operation. The Infantry of the 94th contacted the Rangers on the 27th of February. Also on this day, the bridge having been completed, the Group command post crossed the river and set up in BEURIG.

The XX Corps plan called for an attack with four Infantry Divisions abreast, from left to right the 94th, 80th, 26th and 65th, driving generally east toward the RHINE. The attack, with the Group supporting the 80th and 26th, began on the 13th of March, but progressed very slowly. However by the 16th, the opposition was lessening, and on the 21st the RHINE was reached and contact was made with the XII Corps troops on the left and 7th Army troops on the right.

The new Group mission was to support the 80th Infantry Division in establishing a bridgehead across the RHINE at MAINZ and so moved into position on the 27th. The crossing was made without opposition and the forward echelon of the Group Headquarters crossed the longest European pontoon bridge on the 29th, followed by the remainder of the Group.

The 6th Armored Division was advancing fast on KASSEL, by-passing FRANKFURT. The 80th Division was motorized to keep up with the advance and for this purpose called on the Group for nearly all its trucks, which left it immobile.

On the first of April all trucks were returned and the Group marched to positions for the support of the assault on KASSEL by the 80th. The mission of the Group was changed on the 6th of April when the 16th Infantry Division, with the 284th in direct support of the 3rd Cavalry Group on a different mission, and moved southeast, first to ABERODE and on the 8th to ESCHWEGE. While here the Group was alerted for support of the 4th Armored Division. On the 13th, 17th, 24th, 28th and 29th of April. On the 10th the Group assembled in the vicinity of GOTHIA in preparation for the 4th Armored drive on CHEMNITZ.

The 4th Armored jumped off on the morning of the 11th with the Group Headquarters and the 284th in direct support of the 3rd Cavalry Battalion of the 4th Armored Division Artillery comprising the artillery of Combat Command B; the 58th supported Combat Command R, while the 94th joined the Cavalry Artillery with Combat Command A. The tanks rolled east all day passing ERFURT and liberating the concentration camp at BUCHENWALD. The night was spent in the vicinity of GROSS-KROEMSDORF just north of the WEIMAR. On the 12th the march was continued until noon when the bridgehead was secured. The SALE RIVER was held up the advance. By the next morning engineers had completed a pontoon bridge and once again the tankers jumped off. On this day we travelled 72 miles passing JENA, EISENBERG, GEPA, and ALTENBURG, where the MULDE was reached. The MULDE RIVER was secured intact at KAUFUNGEN. This great advance was made possible by its speed, giving the Germans no chance to destroy bridges.

On the 14th the 4th Armored was ordered to expand its bridgehead over the MULDE but not to continue the drive to the east. When this was done the Group command post was in MUHLAU, only a few miles from CHEMNITZ. On the 16th the Infantry of the 80th caught up and relieved the armor.

The mission of the XX Corps was changed to an attack to and across the DANUBE, shifting from the left to right flank of the 3rd Army. On the 17th and 18th the Group moved to an assembly area north of BAMBERG to await the arrival of the 19th Armored Division which the Group was to support on its drive across the DANUBE, passing through the bridgehead of the 71st or 65th Infantry Division. Having exchanged the 274th Armored Field Artillery Battalion for the 58th, the Group operated as it had with Combat Command B. The division with the Group crossed the Danube on the night of 27-28 April and in the morning jumped off meeting only light resistance until the ISAR RIVER where all bridges were blown. The Group command post set up in PLATTING, a few hundred yards from the river. On the 29th a bridgehead was established and by evening of the 30th a pontoon bridge was completed. The division began crossing immediately and continued to advance all night and the next day against light opposition. Again blown bridges stopped the armor this time at NEUOETTING. The Group Headquarters moved into REISHACH to support establishing of a bridgehead although no bridge was constructed. Prisoners were captured or surrendered by one, two or hundred's. VE Day found the Group in REISHACH.

#### SUMMARY

In summary, during World War II the Group supported nineteen divisions, the First French Provisional Army, the 3rd Cavalry Group, and the 5th Ranger Battalion. The Group fought in seven campaigns. The 588th Battery was awarded approximately 100 combat decorations. Fifty-six days were spent at sea in craft ranging from a luxury liner to an LCT. During the operation, large with armor, the Headquarters Battery was fortunate in having a casualty rate of only twenty-five per cent wounded and four per cent killed. Of the eight officers and thirty-two men who landed at CASABLANCA, one officer and twelve men remained on VE Day, all with over one hundred points. Battalions of all sizes and kinds, light, medium and heavy, armored and towed, had fought under this pioneer of the Artillery Groups, in every combination and under every circumstance the enemy and the elements could present from CASABLANCA to AUSTRIA.

After the war the Group was inactivated, and then the 5th Field Artillery Group was again activated at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 1 August 1946 per General Order Number 28, Headquarters, The Artillery School, dated 31 July 1946. Colonel JOHN F. BIRD assumed command of the unit per General Order Number 1, Headquarters, 5th Field Artillery Group, dated 1 August 1946. Personnel of headquarters school troops at Fort Sill were transferred to Headquarters, 5th Field Artillery Group upon the activation of the Group in 1946 at Fort Sill.





**N. LANDON HEAD**  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Executive Officer



**BENJAMIN D. CAPSHAW**  
Major  
S-3



**JOHN OGILVIE-McDONNELL**  
Major  
S-4

☆ 5<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery ☆  
Group Staff



**MARTIN E. KEISER**  
Captain  
Adjutant



**LAWRENCE M. HIGGINS**  
Captain  
S-2



**ONEIDA G. ILLINGWORTH**  
Captain  
Communications Officer



**VINCENT D'ANGELO**  
First Lieutenant  
Information and  
Education Officer



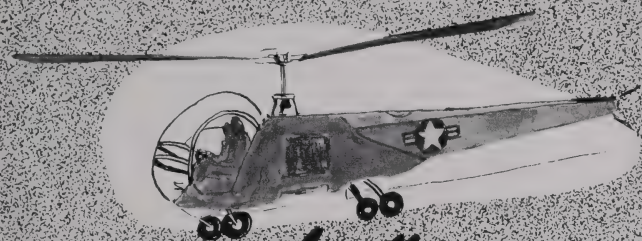
**LAWRENCE P. MacQUEEN**  
Captain  
Assistant S-3



**FARREL E. DOCKSTETTER**  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant S-3



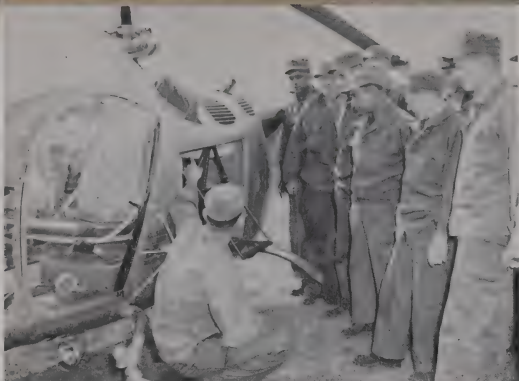
**CLIFFORD M. WHITE, JR.**  
First Lieutenant  
Trial Judge Advocate



*the "eyes and ears"  
of the  
Artillery*







Learning about the helicopter.



Eyes of the Artillery



Dropping supplies by light plane.

Artillery "grasshoppers" don't need landing fields . . . the "eyes" of the gun crews can drop out of the sky on a pin point spot.

## Overhead Observation



Air Section and Crews.



Signal for light plane pickup.

Light plane making a message pickup.

Fifth Group Air Section Officers at briefing.





Two means of observing artillery fire.

Looking the situation over.

Statistics—finding out what effect the weather will have on artillery fire.







↑ Checking firing data before firing a 155 gun (self-propelled).

155 gun (self-propelled) rollin' in for battery firing test. ←



# BATTERY FIRING TEST



The tense moment before the 155mm gun (self-propelled) spews its high explosive shell is reflected in the faces of these artillerymen.



Nerve Center. Shell burst from effect firing is noted—deflection is figured—operator stands by for fire order.

Loading that potent stuff.

Firing practice always proves interesting and exciting to Fort Sill Troops as the gun crews get the chance to demonstrate their firing skill. Through competent instruction each man is ready to do his part in making the battery firing test an impressive one.

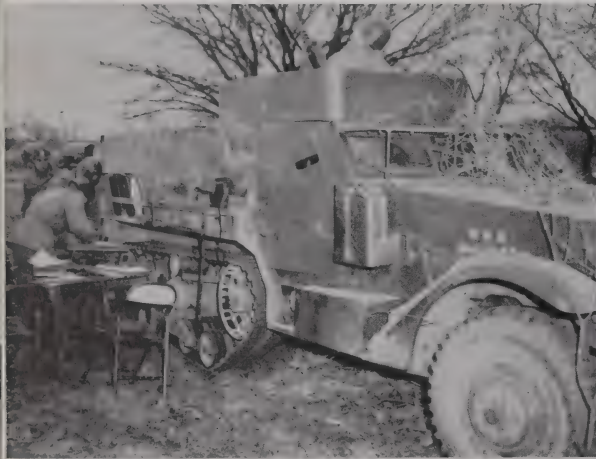






105mm howitzer self-propelled shows off its fire power.

M3A1 half-track, mounted with 50 caliber machine gun on the alert.



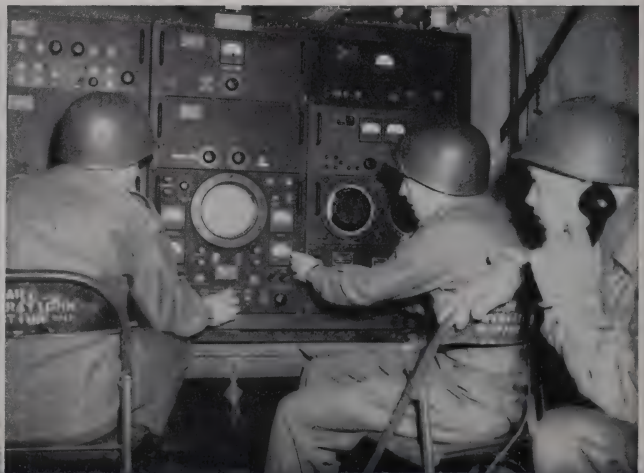
Wire crew in action on 105mm self-propelled.



Constant drill and persistent study makes good artillerymen.



Radar O. P.



In firing position.



Orientation — Radar listening post.



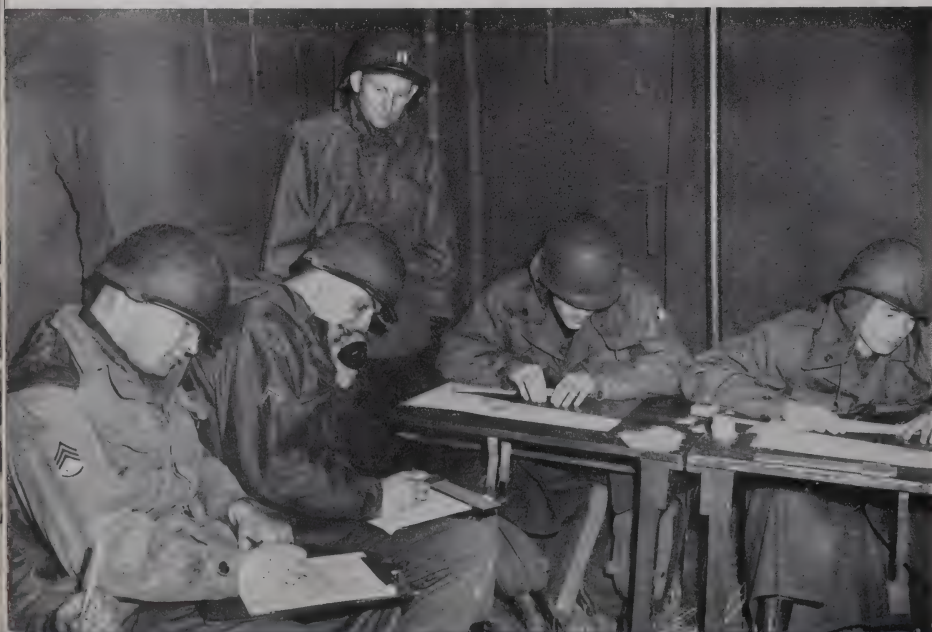
150mm gun crew checks equipment during firing drill.







The 8" Howitzer really sets the "enemy" back on their heels. In support of the infantry out front it blasts the way through heavily armed strong points.



Assistant Battalion S-3 supervising at the FDC tent.

8" Ready!→



↓ 8" Howitzer in recoil. The shell  
has just left the muzzle.





Preparing ammo for firing.



The communications crew on firing problem—a coordinated and effective artillery unit must be able to receive and transmit messages quickly and accurately.



Fire direction center—Timing artillery fire to the split-second.



Loading 4.5 multiple Rocket Launcher.

155mm howitzer crew takes "ten" during firing problem.



155mm howitzer, self-propelled moves into position on firing ranges.







Top: Unpacking ammunition  
 ↑ Supreme satisfaction marks the faces of these men in Fire Direction Center indicating a "hit".  
 Battery Commander checks computations with help of aiming circle. ↑

Plotting table routine.

Getting set to fire 105mm.





"On the way"

Service practice observation post.





*"The Artillery  
in the Success*



Tanks moving out to attack.

Infantrymen join the attack.



Crew sets up 37mm recoilless rifle.



# *Finds Its Glory of Its Infantry"*

—Lt. Gen. Leslie J. McNair, USA



Alert.

30 caliber machine gun practice.



60mm mortar practice.

Directions for attack.







Servicing wire.



Radar in action.



Surveying plan of attack.



Service practice.

Computing survey data.





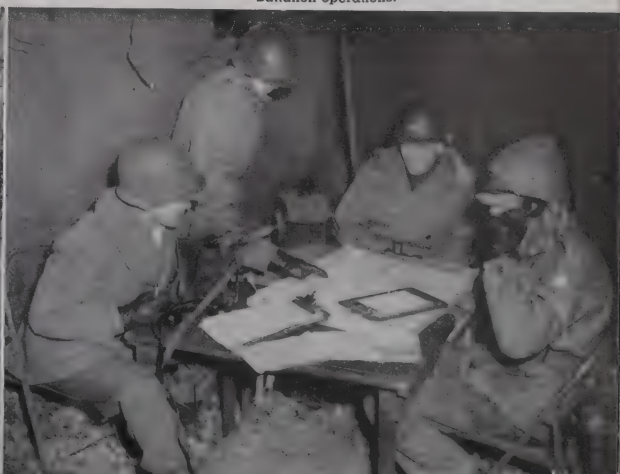
Flash Spotting

Radio section receiving data from observer.



Battalion operations.

Weather survey.





☆ PASS IN



R  
E  
V  
I  
E  
W









Ready for inspection—and it passed, too!



Colonel Chaffee and Lieutenant Colonel Messec conduct inspection.

Cleaning up for inspection.



# I N S P E C T I O N

Weapons, clothing and equipment must stay in first class condition and it takes elbow grease and time to keep them that way. On these pages are shown troops preparing for and meeting inspection.

Inspection party at howitzer section.





Colonel Chaffee inspects 155mm Howitzers.



Spit 'n polish—inspection coming up.

Inspection line-up.



Preparing for full field equipment inspection.

Inspecting personnel.

Battalion inspection by Lt. Colonel Hewitt.



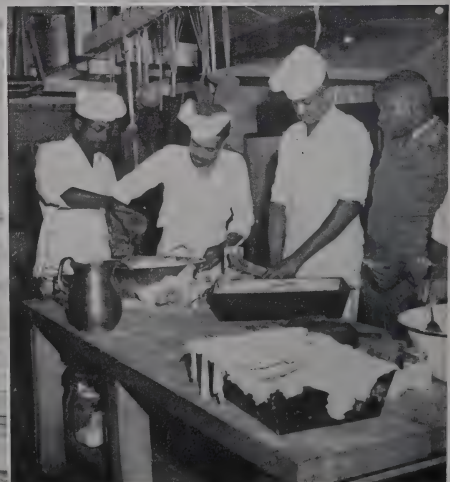




# CHOW



Chow time! highlight of the day. Good food, pleasant surroundings, and even the unromantic but vital K.P., is popularity basis for the Battalion mess halls. field has its points, too.









Hot coffee!



Chow in the field.



☆ *It tastes even better-  
in the field- after firing.  
chow is always welcome and  
Artillerymen are always  
hungry.*

And more beans.



Saucepan—Army style.

Chow time—highlight of the day—any day!





Bowling team.

Touch football.

Typical sports emphasizing fitness make up the well rounded athletic program at Fort Sill. Men are encouraged to participate in voluntary recreational and competitive athletics. Baseball, basketball, boxing, bowling, football, swimming and many others; all share in the everyday sports and the 5th Group troops join wholeheartedly in the fun whether as participant or spectator.

Colonel Chaffee congratulates Lieutenant Colonel Ammerman on winning the trophy. →

Boxer's Post Team. Coach Maddox holding bag.



Pitching horseshoes.

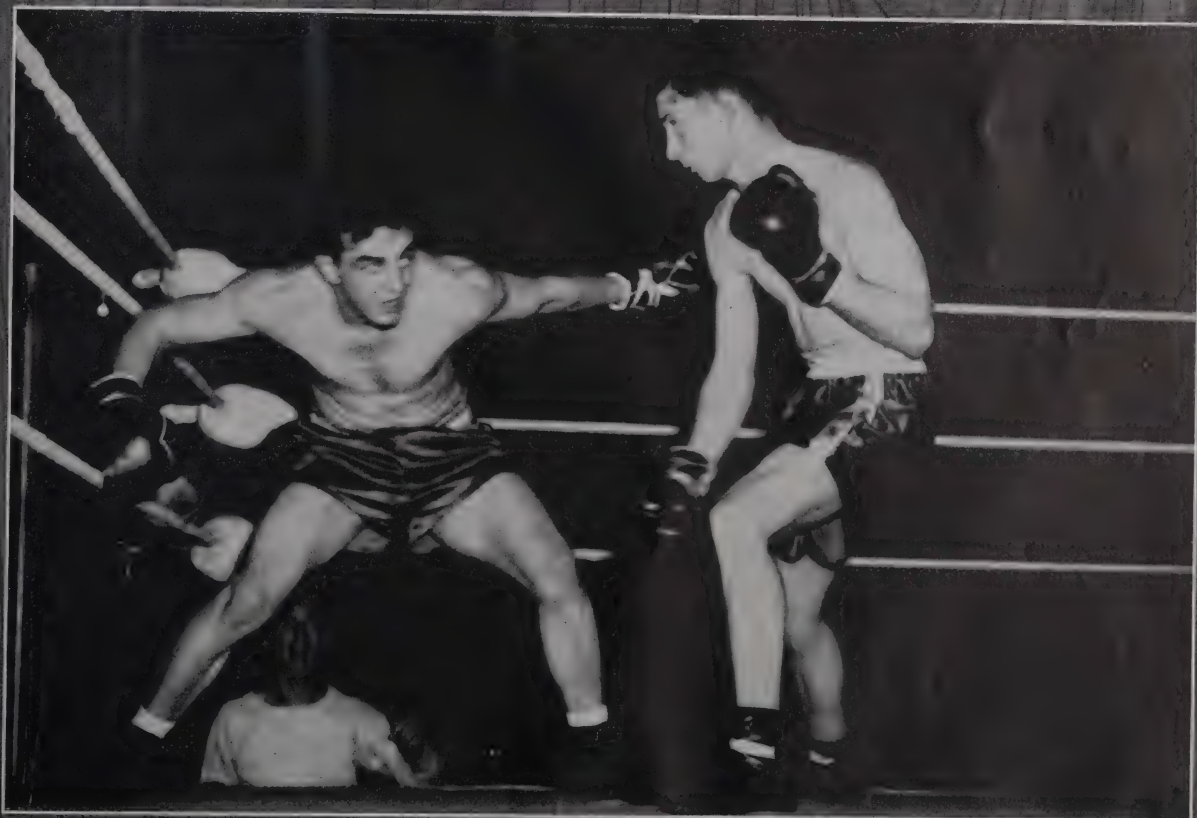




# S P O R T S







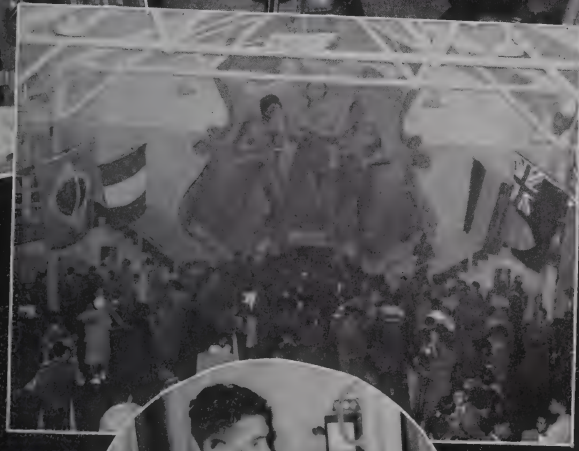
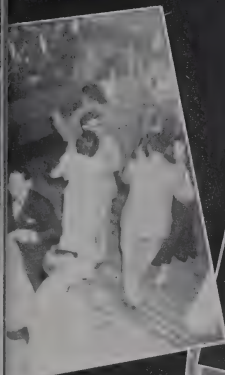




JUST  
FOR  
FUN









# Mounted Review



For General  
J. M. Swing  
at Post Field,  
Fort Sill,  
Oklahoma









Fifth Group operations—NCO's and Major Capshaw looking at area map in Headquarters.

Above, Right: Lieutenant Colonel Head, Executive Officer, and Captain Keiser, Adjutant Fifth Group Headquarters.

Right: Major Capshaw conducts S-3 meeting.

## *Around Fifth Group Headquarters*

Captain O. G. Illingworth, Communications Officer, and NCO Assistants.

Captain Patterson, Assistant Adjutant

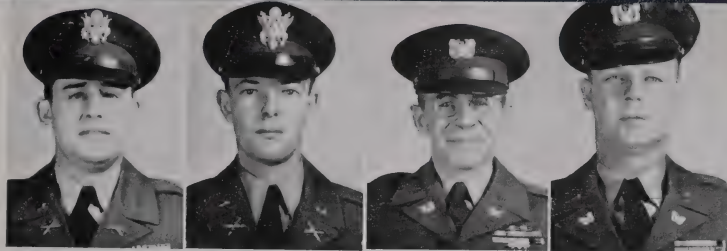
Captain Sebourn, Air Officer



Sergeant Major Arthur Pence and Corporal Madison.

Lieutenant D'Angelo, Public Information Officer, and Captain Higgins, Assistant S-3.





**JAMES H. BRISTER**  
Captain  
Commanding Officer  
Headquarters Battery

**JAMES A. ANDERSON**  
Second Lieutenant  
Assistant Communications Officer

**FRED L. GASSMAN**  
Chief Warrant Officer  
Motor Officer

**FRANK I. DEUSER**  
Warrant Officer (1st)  
Unit Administrator

# Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 5th Field Artillery Group



## FIRST ROW

**First Sergeant**  
WESNER, Lew R.

**Master Sergeants**  
BARNES, Millard L.  
BIVENS, Robert D.  
DANSEREAU, Richard E.  
DOMINY, Izzie L.  
DUNBAR, Charles S.  
FRANCIS, Lewis E.

## SECOND ROW

HARSHMAN, Edgar G.  
HERMANN, Dominic  
JONES, Samuel D.  
MCNAHAN, Aloysius  
PENCE, Arthur P.  
SACREBEN, Neal C.  
STANSBURY, William E.

## THIRD ROW

TURPIN, Fred J.  
VALLIANT, Raymond L.  
WEAVER, James G.  
WINSTON, Charles H.

**Sergeants First Class**  
HUNTER, Charles F.  
LYNCH, Thomas D.  
MADEN, William R.

## FOURTH ROW

MANOR, John L.  
MASON, Milton J.  
MOORE, Roy E.  
WATTS, Curtis R.

**Sergeants**  
BOUCHER, Robert E.  
BRYAN, James W.  
CROWELL, Garland N.

## FIFTH ROW

DELLINGER, Dana A.  
DOYLE, Christopher J.  
DRIVER, Owen J.  
FERGUSON, John S.  
HOLMES, James W.  
JONES, George W., Sr.  
JOYNER, James T.

## SIXTH ROW

LONG, Frank M.

**Sergeants**  
NICOL, Robert A.  
SACREBEN, Tony C.  
STEVENS, John A.  
WILLIAMS, William H.  
WILSON, Robert E.

**Corporals**  
ALLEN, Edward L.

## SEVENTH ROW

ALLEN, James R.  
CAMPBELL, Venice G.  
CHAPPELL, Clarence E.  
CUMMINS, William H.  
FRAER, William B.  
GHOLSON, Harley  
GODFREY, Neal

## EIGHTH ROW

GRIGGS, Claud  
GROSSETT, David S., Jr.  
JAKES, Manuel M.  
KIRKPATRICK, O. C.  
MADISON, James B.  
MCCOY, Thomas C.  
PORTLOCK, Milton L.

## NINTH ROW

POTTER, James T.  
PRICE, Elbert  
ROSENBLATT, Irwin  
RUBALCABA, Julian S.  
SHERWOOD, Warren H.



# HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, 5th FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP

## FIRST ROW

STEPHENS, Charles  
WARD, Talbot C.  
WILLIAMS, Newqean D.  
WOYTOW, Stephen, Jr.  
WRIGHT, Orville

### Privates First Class

BAKER, Howard J.  
BOOKOUT, Russell E.



## SECOND ROW

BOSWELL, Willie G.  
BRANTLEY, Dolphus  
CAMPBELL, Norman R.  
DIENI, Pasquale J.  
EDWARDS, Louis J.  
GAGLIARDI, Anthony D.  
GRANT, John H.



## THIRD ROW

GRIFFITHS, Billy H.  
LACEY, Lawrence W.  
MABE, William D.  
MILLER, Frank  
NELSON, LaVerne T.  
RIGGS, Joe S.  
SCHULTZ, John J.



## FOURTH ROW

SHOCKLEY, Joseph C.  
SIDENSTICK, David W.  
TREADWAY, Willis D.  
ZWIERLING, Sol Jack

### Privates

ALLENBERG, Clifford  
AUGUSTYNIAK, John A.  
BABINEAU, Paul A.



## FIFTH ROW

BARTOLOTTI, Alphonse  
BAUDOUIN, Joseph E.  
BOHANNON, Eugene  
BOUDREAUX, Herman J.  
CALLAWAY, Charles T.  
CASCIO, John B.  
CASTILLO, Jose P.



## SIXTH ROW

CROSS, Cleo Dr.  
DAY, Cately S.  
ELAM, Norman E.  
EVOL, Dandy D.  
FIGGS, Vernon T.  
FLATT, Donald L.  
GOFF, Carl E.



## SEVENTH ROW

HARKER, Melvin B.  
HAUK, Ralph E.  
HAVLIN, Donald L.  
HEATHERLY, Douglas W.  
HUZZARD, Charles M.  
JENKINS, Carl A.  
LAYFIELD, Ernest B.



## EIGHTH ROW

LEPPER, Billy J.  
LINDSEY, John R.  
LONGFELLOW, Richard W.  
LOONEY, Walter S.  
LUSCIA, Joseph D.  
MERIMON, Jack D.  
PETERS, Leon E.



## NINTH ROW

PITTMAN, James W.  
POOL, Charles C.  
ROSE, John D.  
SENKE, Harold F.  
SHORT, Otto A.  
SPARKS, Alfred C.  
STRAWSER, Harold W.



## TENTH ROW

SWOPE, Orvel L.  
WALKER, J. D.  
WALKER, James F.  
WHITE, Robert E.  
WHITE, Thomas P.  
WIK, George E.  
WILLHAM, Thomas





On Parade

## *The 97th Army Band*



The Drum

and

Bugle Corps







ADAM P. SHPAKOWSKY  
Chief Warrant Officer  
Band Leader

# 97th Army Band

## FIRST ROW

**Master Sergeant**  
PARKER, Allen R.

**Sergeants First Class**  
STOLDT, Max J.  
ZITO, Joseph R.

**Sergeants**  
GARCIA, Carlos L.  
HAND, Philip A.  
HILL, William R.  
MELONI, Michael F.

## SECOND ROW

REYARD, Maynard L.  
SHELTON, Charles T.  
SMITH, Milton A.  
WILLOUGHBY, Wesley W.  
WOOTEN, J. P.

**Corporals**  
BROWN, David L.  
KENYAN, Robert S.

## THIRD ROW

LONG, Harry J.  
MARTINEZ, Ralph M.  
MATYIKU, Joe  
MUZNY, Anton J.  
**Privates First Class**  
DROZDA, Ellis  
HUGHES, James E.  
JENSEN, Jerry F.

## FOURTH ROW

JOHNSTONE, William P.  
MARSHALL, John M.  
McGRARY, Ross D.  
MOSEK, Nathaniel J.  
SLEKO, Robert L.

**Private**  
CHOATE, Robert C.



# 43d Armored Infantry Battalion History

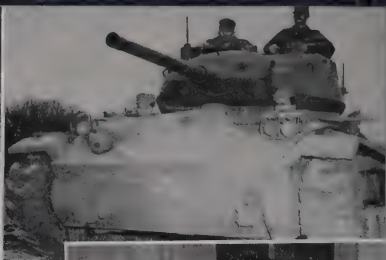
The 43d Armored Infantry Battalion was assigned to the 2d Armored Division at Camp Hood, Texas on 30 September 1948. On the 28th of January 1949 the battalion was activated at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Officers and men were furnished from the 3d Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment.

The history of the battalion traces back to the 58th Infantry Regiment of World War I and the 204th Infantry Battalion of World War II. This Battalion is authorized the battle honors of these two units which include the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Lorraine, and Meuse-Argonne campaigns in World War I, and the Aleutian Islands Campaign in World War II.

The 2d Armored Division, the parent unit of the 43d Armored Infantry Battalion has a long and illustrious combat history, which includes assault landings in North Africa and Sicily, campaigns in Normandy, Northern France, The Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe. Division commanders during World War II included such noteworthy officers as Generals Patton, Crittendenberger, Harmon, Gaffey, Brooks, and White.









### 43d Armored Infantry Battalion

1. Tank-Infantry team on the move. 2. Command inspection by Colonel Chaffee. 3. Tanks move up. 4. Arms supply room. 5. Tank-infantry team attacking. 6. I&E NCO interviewing prospective student. 7. Halftrack maintenance in Battalion shop. 8. Touch Football game. 9. Communications shop. 10. First Aid. 11. Down for the count. 12. S-3 Section. 13. "Put something in the pot, Boy!" 14. Reconnaissance Platoon's terrain model. 15. S-4 section. 16. Lt. Col. Rusteberg, Battalion Commander. 17. Action on the maples. 18. Tanks get wash job. 19. Squad Drill, 57mm Recoiless. 20. Command inspection of motors. 21. Supply Room. 22. Major Shroy, Exec., Lt. Wolfinger, Adj. and M/Sgt. Eblen, Sgt. Major. 23. "B" Company Bowling Team, Battalion champs.







E. RUSTEBERG  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Commanding Officer

## 43rd Armored Infantry Battalion

### Staff



RICHARD SHROY  
Major  
Battalion Executive Officer



CLARENCE E. WOLFINGER  
First Lieutenant  
Adjutant



JAMES A. CHURCH  
Captain  
Battalion S-2



CHARLES J. RYAN  
Captain  
Battalion S-3



JOHN J. VALLASTER, JR.  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant S-3



WENDELL L. HALL  
First Lieutenant  
Battalion S-4



L. A. PINGENCOT  
First Lieutenant  
Communications Officer



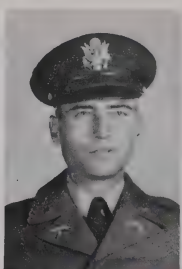
ERIC P. BERNER  
First Lieutenant  
Personnel Officer



**BORDEN T. WRIGHT**  
Captain  
Commanding Officer



**JOHN L. DAVIS III**  
First Lieutenant  
Mortar Platoon Leader



**HUNTER J. SPEAR**  
First Lieutenant  
Battalion Motor Officer



**SAMUEL W. RILEY**  
First Lieutenant  
Transportation Officer



**CHARLES J. SHOEMAKER, Jr.**  
First Lieutenant  
Reconnaissance and Tank  
Platoon Leader



**ENRIQUE ARROYO**  
Warrant Officer  
Unit Administrator



**JAMES F. PAXTON**  
Warrant Officer (ig)  
Commanding Officer  
Medical Detachment



**CARL C. KOON, JR.**  
Warrant Officer  
Maintenance Officer

## HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE COMPANY, 43d ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION



### FIRST ROW

**Master Sergeants**  
CAUNTAY, Vincent G.  
EBLEN, Everett N.  
EVANS, Louis G.  
KEAS, Arthur H.  
LADLEY, Roland R.  
PIERCE, Earl H.

### SECOND ROW

PIOTROWSKI, John  
PRIOR, William E.  
TIPPINS, Eugene A.  
**Sergeants First Class**  
DUMPT, Fred N.  
HARTMAN, Roy C.  
JONES, Lee  
KILMER, Lonnie L.

### THIRD ROW

McBRIDE, Willis T.  
NELSON, Paul F.  
PERKINS, John L.  
WYNNE, Willie O.  
**Sergeants**  
ALLRED, Johnny R.  
BROWN, Odum  
BURROUGHS, Harvey

### FOURTH ROW

CANTWELL, Henry V.  
CARBONE, Joseph F.  
COLIGAN, Orrin K.  
COLLES, Hubert H.  
CRAWFORD, Thomas A.  
CUMMINS, Hal A.  
DYE, Clark M.

### FIFTH ROW

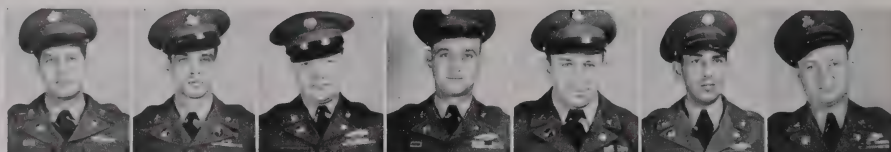
EPPLER, Harold D.  
FERCHAU, Clyde W.  
FOSTER, Bobby H.  
GADBOIS, Gerard  
GOEBEL, William A.



# HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE COMPANY, 43d ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION

## FIRST ROW

GOING, Lester L.  
GRIFFITH, James E.  
HORELICK, George  
HOWELL, Levern A.  
MARCAIS, Earl T.  
MARTINEZ, Abel F.  
NEWCOMB, Preston R.



## SECOND ROW

PATRICK, Orville H.  
PENNEL, Willard G.  
PLAVLIANICH, Walter T.  
POSEY, Barrie I.  
SAPALIK, Mike, Jr.  
SCOTT, William H.  
SMITH, Willard



## THIRD ROW

STORMENT, James J.  
SWARTZ, Harvey G.  
THORNLEY, Darrell  
WILLIAMS, Jack D.  
WYLIE, Clarence O.

**Corporals**  
AUSTIN, Kenneth  
DAVIS, Custer L.



## FOURTH ROW

GEESEY, Sterling A.  
GRIFFITH, Jodie W., Jr.  
HANNA, James R.  
HARTNEY, Howard E.  
HENDRIX, Odie L.  
HERBERT, Walter C.  
HOLLADAY, Frank T.



## FIFTH ROW

HOLLAWAY, Otho L.  
JOHNSON, Forest E.  
LONG, Albert W.  
MANESS, James E.  
MORRIS, Arvell H.  
PARRISH, Raymond W.  
PARSLEY, Paul W.



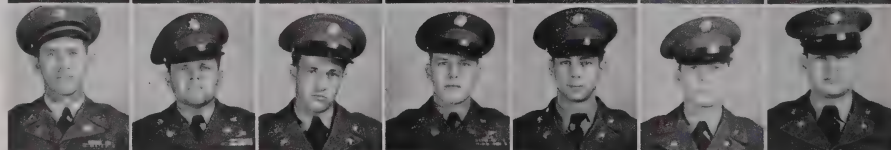
## SIXTH ROW

ROBBINS, Donald B.  
RONE, Pete J.  
RUBINO, Daniel A.  
SCHLEVE, Charlie A.  
SHERMAN, Wilton J.  
SILVA, Michael S.  
SKELLINGER, William T.



## SEVENTH ROW

TALTON, Alvis C.  
WHITNEY, John R.  
WILSON, Carl R.  
WISE, William W.  
WISER, Bernard F., Jr.  
WOOD, Jesse J.  
ZIEGLER, Earl H.



## EIGHTH ROW

**Privates First Class**  
BARCENAS, Juan C.  
BURNETTE, Lawrence R.  
CARLSON, Howard R., Jr.  
COVER, Emmet, Jr.  
DONAHUE, Daniel T.  
DUSHANE, Samuel L.  
GREEN, Orlander S.



## NINTH ROW

HEFFELEINGER, William A.  
HEWLETT, Frank  
JARAMILLO, Paul  
KEYLON, Arvel E.  
KIRKPATRICK, Kenneth G.  
KNIPP, Oley B.  
LAWSON, Howard L.



## TENTH ROW

MERRYMAN, Milton S.  
MIGAN, Emery J.  
MILLIKEN, Arthur W.  
NITTA, Francis A.  
PHELPS, Howard O., Jr.  
SAVDARY, George  
THROCKMORTON, Loren N.



# HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE COMPANY, 43d ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION



## FIRST ROW

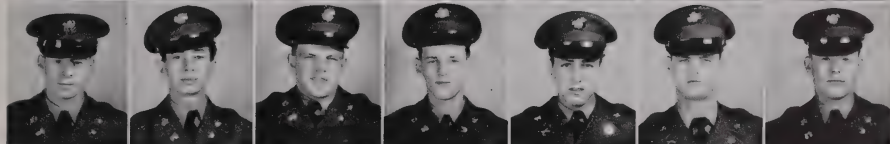
### Privates

ALLEN, Paul L., Jr.  
BERNARD, Floyd A.  
BRYANT, Vinson D.  
BURGER, George S.  
CASE, Waldo M.  
CASHER, John H.  
CLARK, Walter V., Jr.



## SECOND ROW

CLUKEY, Fernald F.  
CLUKEY, Galen J.  
COLE, Gerald L.  
DELALLO, George  
DROUKIS, John P.  
DUFFY, Thomas F.  
FERGUSON, John E.



## THIRD ROW

FISHER, Richard B.  
GOLDMAN, Seymour  
GREEN, Norman R.  
HANLEY, William G.  
HAWKSFORD, Herman G., Jr.  
HENNINGER, Robert G.  
HILLIARD, Roland L.



## FOURTH ROW

HUTCHINSON, Harry D.  
IAQUINTO, Mike  
KASPRZAK, James  
KNEPP, Harry F.  
KUNDRICK, Andrew, Jr.  
LANSDELL, Charles L.  
LATHEROW, Darrell D.



## FIFTH ROW

MACK, Robert L.  
MAIORANA, Rudolph A.  
MARKIEWICH, Joseph L.  
MATHIS, Cecil A.  
MAZIARZ, Walter J.  
MCCHRISTAL, James C.  
MILLER, Donald



## SIXTH ROW

PEPPER, Benjamin E.  
PERICH, John, Jr.  
ROLLES, Johnson T.  
SANTILLO, Joseph F.  
SHAW, Norman E.  
SILVIA, Joseph M.  
SIMCOX, John D., Jr.



## SEVENTH ROW

SMITH, Alvin C.  
SMITH, Datus E.  
SNYDER, Edward G.  
VAIL, George F.  
WHEELER, Paul F.  
WHEELHOUSE, Wayne R.  
WIGHTMAN, Robert R.



## EIGHTH ROW

YOST, Ronald J.

## MEDICAL DETACHMENT

### Sergeants First Class

HAMMERS, Howard W.

### Sergeants

SMITH, Joe E.  
THILGES, Martin H.

### Corporals

BIERMANN, Allen G.  
BRYANT, William B.



## NINTH ROW

HONAKER, Bernard  
JUDD, James E.  
LOVEALL, James D.  
MENDEZ, Eleanio

### Privates First Class

BURT, Billy O.  
CLARK, George B.  
ELSTON, Gene F.



## TENTH ROW

EVANICK, George  
HARDISON, Leonard A.  
McELROY, Walter C.  
MURPHY, Billy F.  
NEAL, Charles W.  
RIVERA, Jose  
TAYLOR, Gilbert R.





**WILLIAM E. ZOOK**  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding Officer



**DARWIN C. MILLER**  
First Lieutenant  
Executive Officer



**DUEL F. BUNCH**  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



**FRANK S. ROBINSON**  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



**CHARLES A. HURTT**  
Warrant Officer (jg)  
Unit Administrator

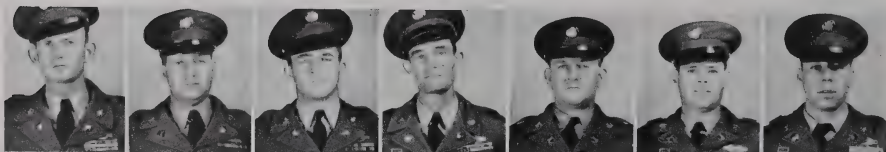
## Company A

### 43d Armored Infantry Battalion

#### FIRST ROW

**Master Sergeants**  
CHANCE, Arthur C.  
KERSEY, Boyd E.

**Sergeants First Class**  
ALEXANDER, Idis E.  
BROUSSARD, Woodrow W.  
JACK, Cecil R.  
KING, Virgil A.  
LAMP, Fred B., Jr.



#### SECOND ROW

MAULDIN, James H.  
PINKERTON, Clyde R.  
ROBINSON, Cameron A.  
ROY, Grover O.  
VICKNAIR, Philip O., Jr.

**Sergeants**  
CHANDLER, Robert E.  
MARNEY, Timothy T.



#### THIRD ROW

REYNOLDS, T. G.  
SULLIVAN, John R.  
ZIEGER, Otto O., Jr.

**Corporals**  
ACAYA, Larry R.  
BARTON, Jack G.  
BENNETT, Clyde L.  
BURK, William B.



#### FOURTH ROW

CLARK, Bernard F.  
CLARK, Roland J.  
CRANE, Thomas J.  
FAWCETT, Glenn G.  
FLEMING, John J., Jr.  
GOING, Robert W.  
HENSON, Wess L.



#### FIFTH ROW

KUKOVEC, Albert P.  
MCRAINE, William M.  
PELLEY, Herman E.  
POLK, John H.  
POZNIAK, Harry  
RICKETS, Rowland D.  
ROBINETTE, William J.



#### SIXTH ROW

SMITH, Ira L.  
WALTERS, James L.  
WEATHERFORD, Manuel  
WHITT, James L.

**Privates First Class**  
BALDWIN, Eugene M.  
BARNES, Robert J.  
BENFIELD, Paul S.



# COMPANY A, 43d ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION



## FIRST ROW

BURGESS, Leamon V.  
COLBERT, Frank  
CRAFT, Donald D.  
DeHAVEN, Alvin M., Jr.  
DROWN, Leslie, Jr.  
FABRAO, Raymondo C.  
FEENEY, Patrick J.



## SECOND ROW

FISCHEBECK, Alvin A.  
GIBSON, John F.  
GIVENS, Walter E.  
HECKBERT, Edward W.  
HUNLEY, Jennings N.  
KELLUM, William B.  
KELLY, John P.



## THIRD ROW

LEACH, Billy P.  
LEE, Cordell  
LESE, Louis J.  
LIPPETT, Alvin C.  
MORIO, John T.  
SHIELDS, Albert L., Jr.  
SLOVAK, John A.



## FOURTH ROW

SPROUSE, Grover N.  
TEEN, Donald W.  
WILSON, LeRoy L.

### Privates

ARWOOD, Hubert  
ASHLAND, Donald C.  
BAKER, Arvel H.  
BARNETT, Joseph B., Jr.



## FIFTH ROW

BEACH, William L.  
BILL, Hubert L.  
BOOTH, Guy R.  
BRAMLEY, Thomas M.  
CARPENTER, Chester L.  
CHAVEZ, Raymond N.  
CHENEY, Hermon



## SIXTH ROW

COCKRELL, Alvin T.  
COMBS, Ralph J.  
CORCORAN, Martin T.  
CORONADO, Jose  
CREMEENS, Harold  
CURL, James A.  
CZARNIAK, Richard L.



## SEVENTH ROW

DILLS, Jasper N., Jr.  
DRIVER, James W.  
EGGERS, Richard B.  
FERRANDA, John A.  
FREEMAN, Rodenick C.  
FREY, Francis K.  
GARRETT, Baxter C.



## EIGHTH ROW

GIBSON, Dallas W.  
GLINES, Lester L.  
GRENIER, Donald T.  
GURSKY, Chester H.  
HARPE, James L.  
HARRIS, Harold R.  
HARRIS, Thomas B.



## NINTH ROW

HEANEY, Phillip L.  
HEINBACK, Joseph H.  
HUBBARD, Clark J.  
JONES, Kenneth R.  
JORDAN, Alvie L.  
KING, James  
LAUTENBACHER, Louis E.



## TENTH ROW

LINDSEY, Lewis R.  
MANCIONE, Carlo L.  
MAZOR, Francis G.  
McVAY, Rivers L.  
MESI, Russell P.  
METCALF, James H., Jr.  
MITCHAM, George D.



## COMPANY A, 43d ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION

### FIRST ROW

NELSON, William G.  
NICHOLSON, James H.  
NOYAK, Bobbie E.  
O'BRIEN, John J.  
PATTERSON, Herman W.  
PATTERSON, Jerry F.  
PENDLEY, Hubert L.



### SECOND ROW

PRADO, Luis J.  
RICHARDSON, Leslie O.  
RIVER, Claude L., Jr.  
ROGENMOSE, Bobby  
ROLAND, Eugene  
ROMERO, Louis  
RUSSELL, Donald F.



### THIRD ROW

SALMONS, John D.  
SCHAD, Paul E.  
SHIPMAN, Lowell D.  
SHUTTS, Francis A.  
SMITH, Alfred D.  
SOSNOWSKI, Edward J.  
STARKMAN, Edwin



### FOURTH ROW

THOMPSON, William H., Jr.  
TROT, Boyce L.  
TRUERE, Bernard  
TURNER, Henry R.  
VENABLE, Sidney L.  
WARD, Alonza B.  
WHITTINGTON, James E.



WARREN J. ROSENGREN  
Captain  
Commanding Officer



TURNER P. HALL, JR.  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



GORDON R. JOHNSON  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



STEPHEN B. KOCHY  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



ERNEST D. OROSCO  
First Lieutenant  
Executive Officer



ROY R. STEELE  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader

## Company B

## 43d Armored Infantry Battalion

### FIRST ROW

Master Sergeants  
GIBSON, Lucius C., Jr.  
HEMENES, Bennie W.  
KOPOCHUS, Joseph V.  
MAY, Lawrence H.  
ROBINSON, Samuel K.

Sergeants First Class  
ALLYN, Myles C.  
BLEDSOE, Ralph S.



### SECOND ROW

BOGGESE, Dixie F., Jr.  
BOWIE, Phom  
BOYD, Leslie A.  
BROWN, Edward A.  
COSLETT, Charles F.



# COMPANY B, 43 ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION



## FIRST ROW

CRUMRINE, Robert R.  
MOORE, John U.  
MOUSER, Wilson R.  
PASLEY, Samuel A.  
RAISNER, Walter T.  
SHUPP, Howard M., Jr.

## Sergeants

BAUDINO, John I.



## SECOND ROW

BLOSEVICH, Casimir J.  
HARRIS, William A.  
HOCKERSMITH, Ralph E.  
MILLER, John D.  
REED, Walton T.  
RUSSELL, Kenneth W.  
TABER, Nelson A.



## THIRD ROW

### Corporals

BENNETT, Robert B.  
BENWARD, Louis  
BUSSEY, William F.  
EMERT, Gilbert T.  
HARRISON, Jackson D.  
HAYRON, Jessie A.  
HAYES, Emmett J.



## FOURTH ROW

HOWINGTON, Victor L., Sr.  
JUSTICE, Fred A.  
MATHENIA, Henry F.  
McCAMMON, Robert S.  
McDONALD, Archibald C.  
NORRIS, Andrew  
PARSONS, Clarence B.



## FIFTH ROW

PATTERSON, George W.  
PENDING, Merle D.  
RINARD, Charles E.  
STROUD, Gerald B.  
TRUMBLE, Jonas W.  
VILLANO, Louis S.  
WEBER, Walter



## SIXTH ROW

WITHERS, Thomas M.  
Privates First Class  
BRUNO, Gerlando  
BURRIS, John C., Jr.  
BUTCHE, John L.  
CARDONA, Joseph A.  
CLARKE, James W.  
CONANT, Joe L.



## SEVENTH ROW

DeVOLL, William F.  
EUBANKS, Guy T., Jr.  
FLETCHER, Kenyon  
HEISER, George  
KUSHACK, Arthur R.  
LAIL, Fred R.  
MARTIN, Roy D.



## EIGHTH ROW

PELT, Raymond E.  
PETRI, Clyde E.  
REEVES, John A.  
RODRIGUE, Charles J.  
RUTH, Gerald G.  
SEAMONS, Charles F.  
SIKES, Charles R.



## NINTH ROW

SLOAN, Charles A.  
VAUGHN, Lyonal

### Privates

ALLEN, Donald R.  
AMATO, Leopoldo F., Jr.  
JUSTIN, Billie R.  
BALLEW, Donald L.  
BEAN, Thomas J.



## TENTH ROW

BELCHER, Claude  
BELL, Utah V.  
BELLAR, Bennie E.  
BLACK, Thomas R.  
BLACKWELDER, Robert A.  
BRACY, Eric  
BRAGG, Nicholas M.



# COMPANY B, 43 ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION

## FIRST ROW

BRINEGAR, David T.  
BRUNNER, Melvin W., Jr.  
CLOER, Theodore B.  
COBB, Samuel E.  
DUFRANE, Gerald L.  
EASON, Hugh E.  
EDWARDS, Archie O., Jr.



## SECOND ROW

ENGLEHART, William M.  
EUBANKS, Alton E.  
FALL, WESLEY E.  
FITCH, James, Jr.  
FLOWERS, Johnnie I.  
FOCHLER, Donald G.  
FREEMAN, James J.



## THIRD ROW

GALLERANI, Victor I.  
GARRISON, Richard E.  
GOULD, Clarence E.  
HALL, John W.  
HARDIN, George R.  
HARDY, Harvey L.  
HARRIS, Floyd W.



## FOURTH ROW

HATCH, Kenneth G.  
HAVENS, Frank E.  
HELLRIGEL, Kenneth S.  
HINSON, Joe B.  
HUCKLEBERRY, Floyd E.  
HUFFMAN, Glenn L.  
JENKINS, Fred



## FIFTH ROW

JUBAK, John J.  
KERN, Harry L.  
KIMBALL, Robert R.  
KRESSLER, Theodore P.  
LAWSON, William S.  
MARETT, Therese C.  
MAUGER, Robert N.



## SIXTH ROW

McKAY, Albert  
MELCHER, Huey P.  
MIXON, James S.  
MOCK, Ralph T.  
MOFFATT, Thomas O.  
NALLEY, John P.  
NIXON, Hubert G.



## SEVENTH ROW

NORRELL, Marvin C.  
OSBORN, William T.  
PANNHOFF, Dean D.  
PARZO, John H.  
PENDLEY, Jimmie R.  
PIERCE, Winslow E.  
RALLS, Edgar D.



## EIGHTH ROW

RAYE, Leroy J.  
RIGGINS, Edward M.  
ROBERTS, Robert E.  
ROBERTSON, William E.  
ROJAS, Nils M.  
ROHIE, James E.  
ROURK, Daniel E.



## NINTH ROW

SMMONS, Samuel D.  
SKADSEM, Eldor  
SMITH, James M.  
SPENCE, Charles M.  
TAYLOR, William, Jr.  
TROUFIELD, Robert A.  
VINES, Jacob W., Jr.



## TENTH ROW

WALKER, James W.  
WALTERS, Luther W., Jr.  
WARD, William M.  
WHITE, Lee A.  
WHITE, William J., Jr.  
WILLIAMS, Robert L.  
WILSON, Charles L., Jr.





**WILLARD W. WISE**  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding Officer



**BILL R. BLALOCK**  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



**JAMES H. RUSSELL**  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



**MARION B. McLEMORE**  
Second Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader

## Company C

### 43d Armored Infantry Battalion



#### FIRST ROW

**First Sergeants**  
MITCHELL, George S.

**Master Sergeants**  
FARRALD, Harry E.  
HARGROVE, Edsel B.  
HOBBS, Jessie L.  
LESLIE, Rufus L.  
TYBOROSKI, Felix F.

**Sergeants First Class**  
BIAS, Don L.



#### SECOND ROW

COINCIL, Billy D.  
FRANKLIN, Clarence F.  
KITCHENS, Houston  
MADDUX, Jesse T.  
MARTIN, Everett R.  
RICH, Ronald D.  
SCOTT, Roland T.



#### THIRD ROW

SMITH, Willard  
WEINSTEIN, Milton H.  
YARBROUGH, Stokes B.

**Sergeants**  
ALDER, Howard C.  
BATTISTE, Henry L.  
DURFEE, Lamont J.  
MARSHALL, Louie K.



#### FOURTH ROW

OBRIKIE, Chester C.  
WORTHY, George M.

**Corporals**  
BURNETT, Irvin E.  
CARLTON, James D.  
CARRIE, Ralph F.  
CASTRO, Tommy R.  
COLOMBE, David L.



#### FIFTH ROW

FINLEY, CLYDE N.  
OLSCHNER, Carl L., Jr.  
PETERSON, Kurt O.  
PRUITT, Newman C.  
STUTTS, Paul A.  
SULLIVAN, James H.  
TITKO, George M.



#### SIXTH ROW

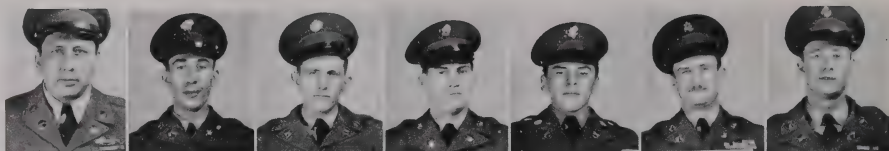
VOLK, Herbert H.  
WRIGHT, Lewis A.  
**Privates First Class**  
BROOKS, Paul E.  
CROWDER, Boyd C.  
FIERRO, Daniel L.  
GIBSON, George  
HAMMOND, Anthony D.



# COMPANY C, 43d ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION

## FIRST ROW

HIGH, Webster  
HUGAR, Charles E.  
JENNINGS, Muriel D.  
McCLURE, Charles E.  
MEDINA, Albert R.  
O'CONNELL, Paul H.  
RADLEY, Leo R.



## SECOND ROW

REICHL, Carl  
WEBB, Robert C.  
WILSON, Robert A.  
ZARECKI, John M.  
ZOLOVICH, George D.

### Privates

ACOSTA, James  
ADLER, Albert W.



## THIRD ROW

ARNOLD, Tommy J.  
BARDBURY, Charles  
BICE, Charles J.  
BODE, Fred J.  
BRENNAN, Robert E.  
CAPPELLANO, John J.  
CARTER, Harold G.



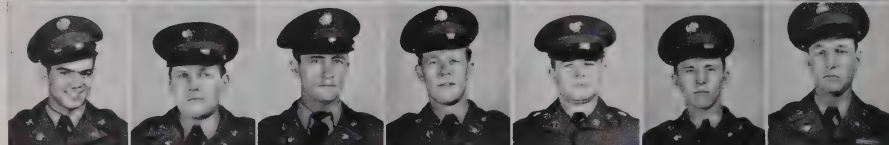
## FOURTH ROW

CHEATWOOD, Leonard E.  
CLARK, James D.  
CONTE, Carmine Jr.  
CORBETT, Raymond H.  
CRAFT, James B.  
DEATON, Freemont  
DECKER, Frank E.



## FIFTH ROW

ENRIQUEZ, William  
GYINGVELEGAN, Joseph  
HANNAH, Russell V.  
HARRIS, Billy J.  
HAWES, George K.  
HAYDEN, Wendell W.  
HILL, Clarence R.



## SIXTH ROW

HOWARD, William E.  
HURT, Ted L.  
JEROME, John S.  
JOHNSON, Earle V.  
KINLER, James E.  
LEONARD, James W.  
LINDSLEY, George L.



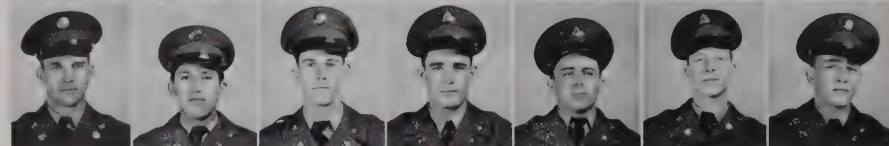
## SEVENTH ROW

LUMPKIN, Clyde E.  
LUMPKINS, Arden R.  
MAHAFFEY, William G.  
MICKLE, Robert D.  
MILLS, Willard E.  
MOORE, Dale W.  
MULCAHY, Francis R.



## EIGHTH ROW

MYERS, Jack  
NAVARO, Dario J.  
OLSON, Robert L.  
OLIVIER, Paul R.  
OVERSTREET, Edison F.  
PORTER, James H.  
RATHBUN, Bruce L.



## NINTH ROW

RIGGS, Gordon T.  
RITTER, Wallace F.  
ROBERTS, LeRoy W.  
RYAN, Dennis W.  
SANDERLIN, William L.  
SMITH, Bobby  
SMITH, James R.



## TENTH ROW

STEELMAN, C. J.  
TAFOYA, Joe M.  
THOMPSON, Jack R.  
TOUCHSTONE, Jack M.  
TUCKER, Jonathan  
WESSINGER, Edward V.  
WILLIAMS, Deloran L.



# Company D 43d Armored Infantry Battalion



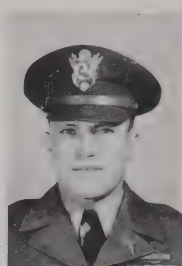
**BEN F. BOYD**  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding Officer



**THOMAS B. GIBONEY, JR.**  
First Lieutenant  
Executive Officer



**PHILLIP L. MASON**  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



**ALBERT B. SMITH**  
First Lieutenant  
Platoon Leader



## FIRST ROW

### Master Sergeants

CAUDILL, Albert  
O'MALLEY, Patrick H.  
PITTMAN, Loyd F., Sr.  
SETZER, Everett W.

### Sergeants First Class

CROUCH, Robert L.  
CZUBEK, Charles T.  
LOWER, David F.



## SECOND ROW

McDONALD, William R.  
MIDDLETON, Aaron  
REVELS, Freeman S.  
ROBINSON, Forest H.  
WARREN, Guy G., Sr.

### Sergeants

BILDERBACK, Clarence H.  
GRINSTEAD, Roy R.



## THIRD ROW

HENSON, William A.  
JARVIS, William E.  
LaMONDA, Carl D.  
LEE, James R.  
NEWTON, Orien S.  
STEEDE, David N.

### Corporals

BELONGIA, Melvin J.



## FOURTH ROW

BERNARDE, Jacob F.  
BUXTON, Memphis  
CARSON, Billie F.  
COLLETT, Walter  
DeMEDICIS, Alvin T.  
MORGAN, Jimmie J.  
NEALE, James S.



## FIFTH ROW

PALMER, Joel G., Jr.  
RAPELJE, Max L.  
SALCEDO, Jose  
SHEELY, Glenn K.  
SONENBERGER, Charles I.  
TIPTON, Wade W.  
WOELK, Henry A.



## SIXTH ROW

### Privates First Class

DARBY, Elton L.  
FREEMAN, William H.  
GARZA, Jose D. L. S.  
HEEHLE, Edward K.  
MIKKELSON, Henry A.  
NICHOLSON, Ray W.  
FRESTIANNI, Michael R.



## SEVENTH ROW

SHELTON, Larry R.  
SUTPHIN, Harold A.  
VALLES, Vicente A.  
WILSON, George A.

### Privates

BARNETT, James C., Jr.  
BLANTON, Louis C.  
BOND, Lloyd E.



# COMPANY D, 43d ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION

## FIRST ROW

BORNE, Otis R.  
BOWSE, Joseph W.  
BRANUM, Raymond L.  
BROWN, James  
BUNNELL, Benjamin W.  
BUTLER, Claude K.  
CALL, Lawrence E.



## SECOND ROW

CAMPBELL, Francis  
CANDLER, Claude B.  
CAREY, John R.  
CARTER, Obrey W.  
CENNIMO, John A.  
CHRISTOPHER, BOBBY G.  
COLLINS, William R.



## THIRD ROW

COLVIN, Wilburn L.  
COMPIAN, Candelario G.  
CONKLIN, Francis J.  
COOK, J. C.  
CORCORAN, John  
CUELLAR, Oscar  
DAY, John W.



## FOURTH ROW

DeLEON, Ramiro  
DICKSON, William W.  
FONTINOT, Joseph L.  
FRANKS, Paul  
GALLIGAN, John A.  
GILBERT, Daniel N.  
GILROY, Francis E.



## FIFTH ROW

GOMEZ, Eustacio R.  
GROSSO, Charles  
HAMILTON, Robert  
HENDERSON, Howard L., Jr.  
HENRY, Lester W.  
HERNANDEZ, Martin  
HOLLOWAY, Norman G.



## SIXTH ROW

HOLLOWAY, Paul D.  
HOUGH, Clayton H.  
HOWARD, Frank R.  
JEFFRIES, Rollie R.  
JOUBERT, Donald L.  
KNIGHT, William C.  
LAMEYER, George, Jr.



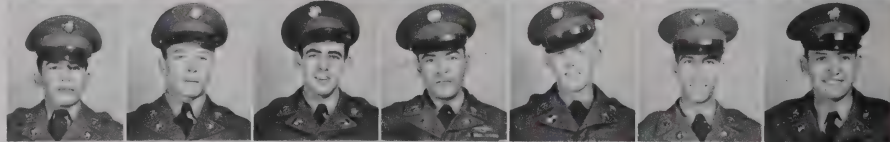
## SEVENTH ROW

LOTT, John T.  
MADDOX, George T.  
McMICHAEL, Foster L.  
MILLER, Gordon R.  
MUMFORD, Walter C.  
OCCELLO, John C.  
PALMER, Ronald J.



## EIGHTH ROW

PASTRAN, Cornelio E.  
PECK, Francis E.  
RAMBO, Charles H.  
REA, Joe  
REEVES, Richard H.  
REMEDIZ, Vicente  
RODRIGUEZ, Thomas, Jr.



## NINTH ROW

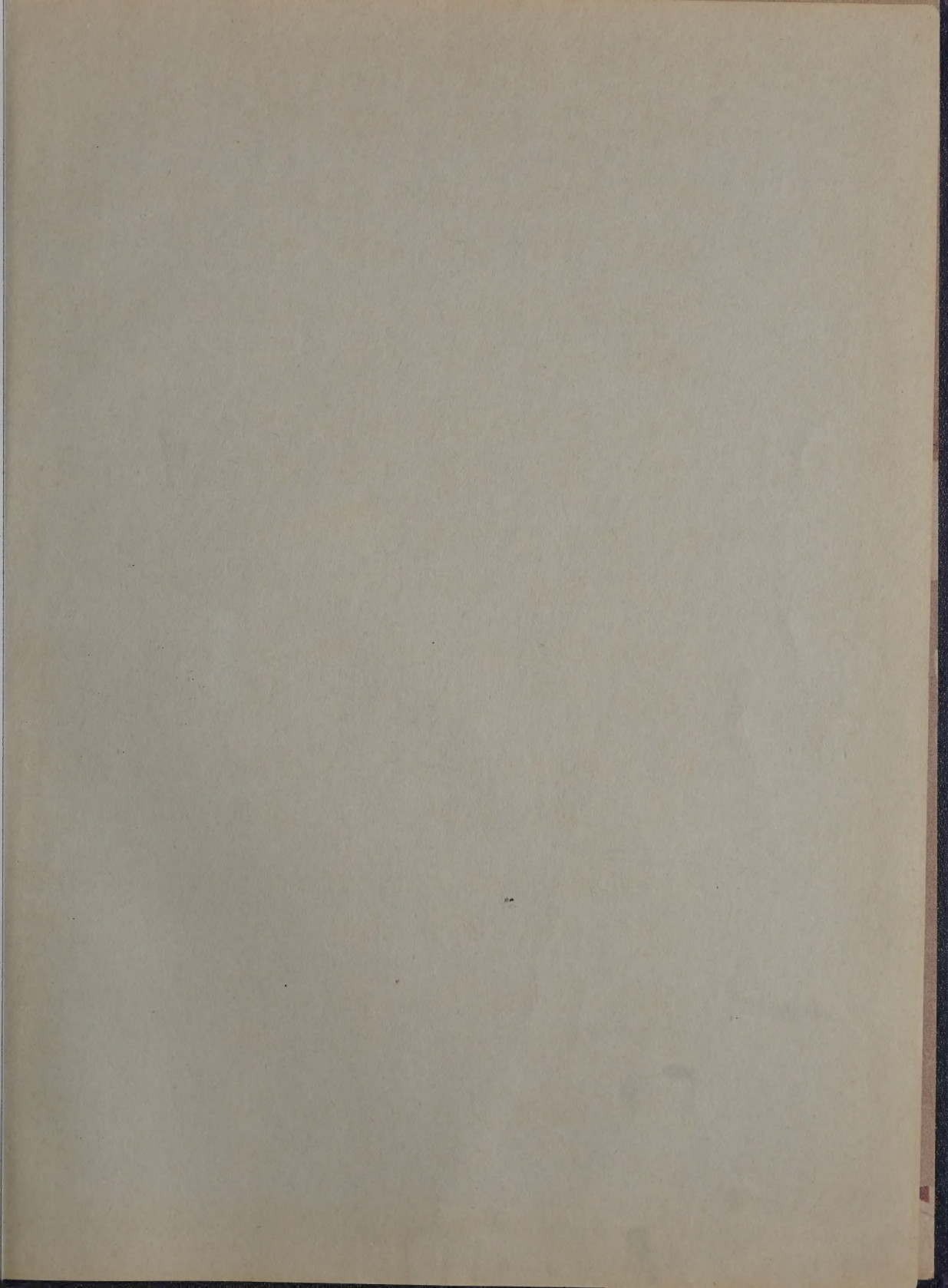
RUDY, Michael F., Jr.  
SCHARLOTT, Henry C., Jr.  
SEILINGER, Melvin E.  
SIGURDSSON, Jonas  
SOTO, Alex  
SPRADLIN, David W.  
STROTMAN, Keith A.



## TENTH ROW

STURTZ, Joseph J., Jr.  
TANSEY, Joseph  
VANDEVENTER, Joseph R., Jr.  
WILDCAT, David  
WILKINSON, Philip R.  
WINCHELL, George W.  
WINCHELL, Otto B.



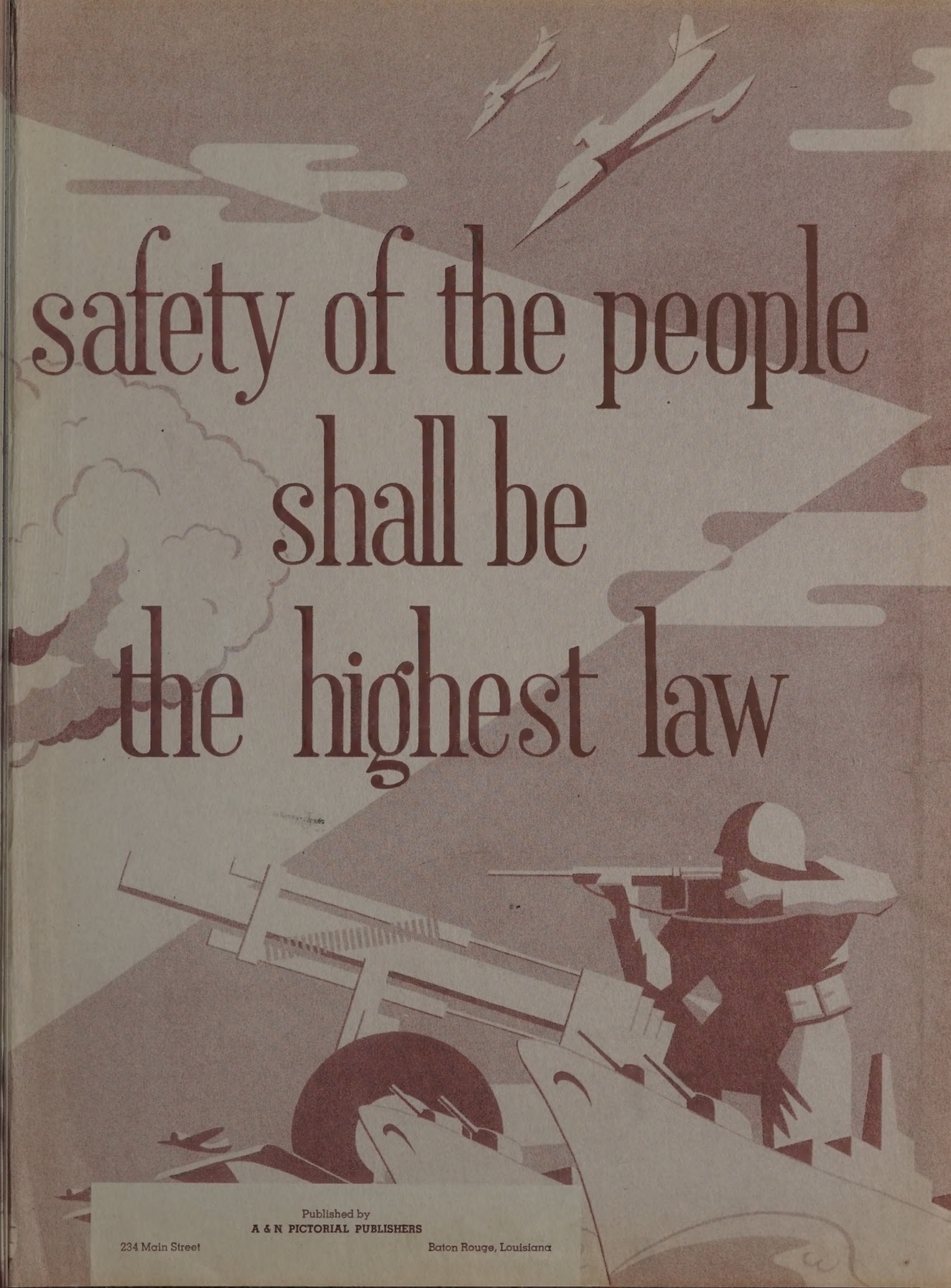




# The s





A stylized, high-contrast illustration in shades of brown and tan. In the foreground, a worker wearing a hard hat and safety harness is silhouetted against a lighter background, standing on a complex structure that appears to be part of a ship or industrial machinery. In the upper portion of the image, two jet aircraft are depicted in flight against a backdrop of stylized, layered clouds. The overall aesthetic is reminiscent of mid-20th-century graphic design.

safety of the people  
shall be  
the highest law

Published by  
**A & N PICTORIAL PUBLISHERS**

234 Main Street

Baton Rouge, Louisiana



